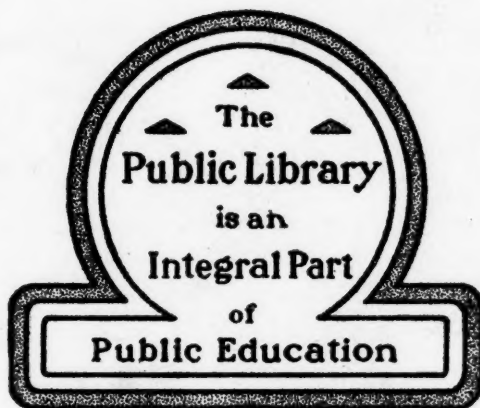


Vol. 12

April, 1907

No. 4

Public Libraries



Library Bureau
156 Wabash Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY LIBRARY

LIPPINCOTT'S STANDARD REFERENCE WORKS

LIPPINCOTT'S NEW GAZETTEER

EDITED BY ANGELO HEILPRIN AND
LOUIS HEILPRIN

A geographical dictionary of the world, giving an accurate picture of every corner of the globe in its minutest details as it exists in the twentieth century.

"A work of such thorough execution and admirable plan as to leave no room for adverse criticism."—*The Dial*.

Over 2000 pages, quarto.

Sheep, \$10.00 net; half russia, \$12.50 net; patent index, 50 cts. extra.

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA

New Edition Complete in Ten Volumes.

A library of universal knowledge, containing a complete history of all races, nations, and times, of religions, politics, languages, arts, sciences, etc.

It is the most useful encyclopædia in the language, being famed for its reliability, compactness, and completeness.

Sold by subscription only.

TWO DOLLARS secures the use of the entire set at once, and the balance can be paid in little-at-a-time amounts.

THE NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE

Edited by Horace Howard Furness

The fourteen volumes which have thus far appeared are

Macbeth, REVISED EDITION
BY HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, JR.

King Lear

Othello

The Merchant of Venice

Romeo and Juliet

The Tempest

A Midsummer Night's Dream

As You Like It

Hamlet, TWO VOLUMES

The Winter's Tale

Twelfth Night

Much Ado About Nothing

Love's Labour's Lost

In preparation—*Antony and Cleopatra*

Royal octavo, cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, \$4.00 net per volume.

Half morocco, gilt top, \$5.00 net per volume.

Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature

NEW EDITION

A clear and comprehensive survey of English literature from its beginning to the twentieth century.

It contains an authentic biography of every American and English writer of note, an account of his work, many extracts, and 300 approved portraits and facsimiles.

It is the cheapest authoritative reference work of similar scope now in print.

Three volumes. 2500 pages. Imperial octavo. Cloth, \$12.00 per set.

LIPPINCOTT'S UNIVERSAL Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology

By Joseph Thomas, M.D., LL.D.

This magnificent work has lately undergone an extensive revision. It is now offered to the public in a greatly improved form, embracing, besides the revision of the articles included in previous issues, numerous new biographical sketches of persons who have lately become of sufficient prominence to merit mention.

Subscription edition in two large octavo volumes. 2550 double-column pages.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF AUTHORS

With supplement by JOHN FOSTER KIRK, LL.D.

A critical dictionary of English literature, containing records of the writings of over 83,000 British and American authors. It is the only work of its kind, and contains a perfect mine of information about books and their authors.

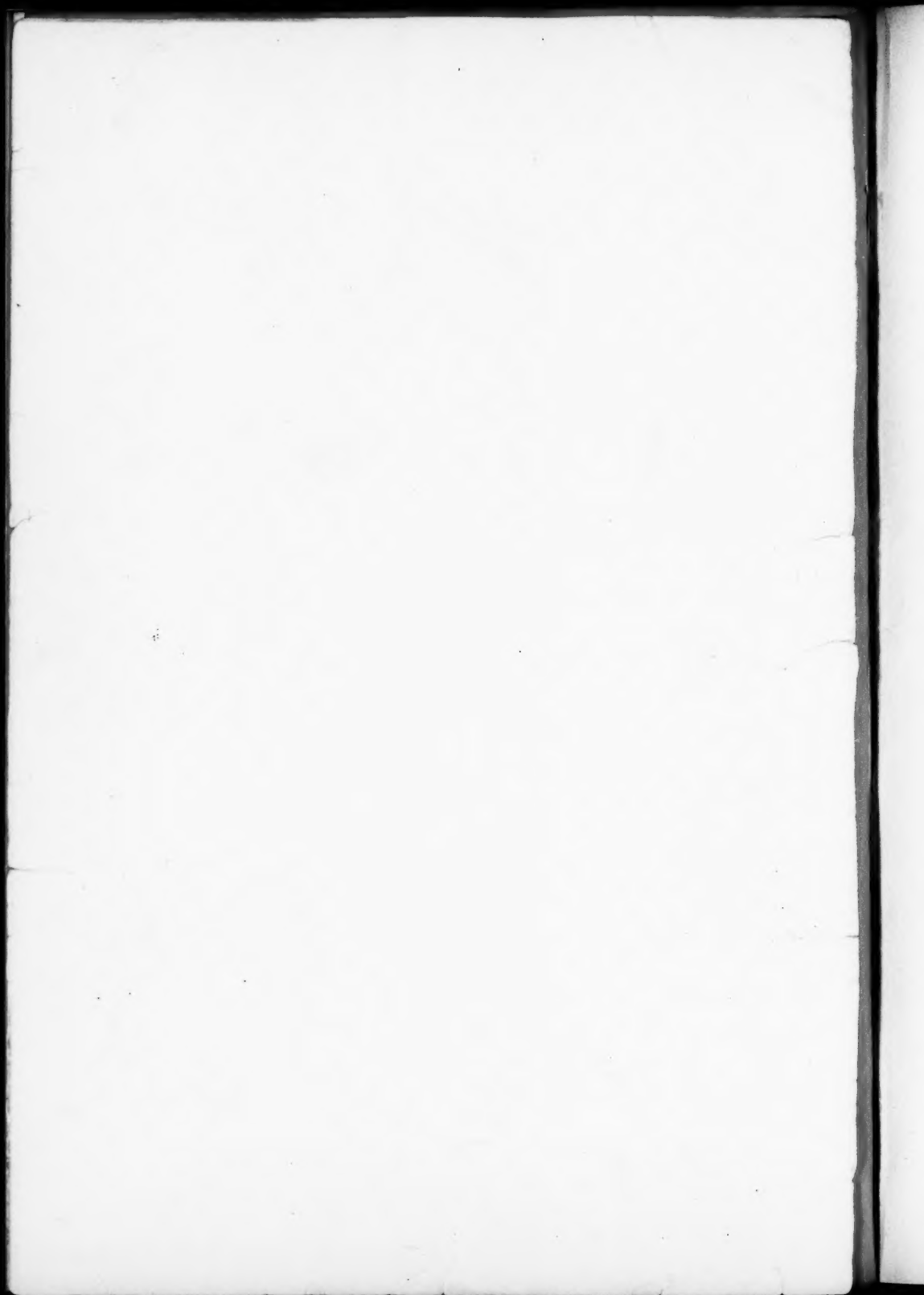
Five volumes. Imperial octavo. Per set, cloth, \$17.50; half morocco, \$27.50.

Sample pages and full particulars of these works sent on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO.

PUBLISHERS

PHILADELPHIA



Public Libraries

A monthly publication devoted to the advancement of library work

CONTENTS—April, 1907

Man more than machinery	117-120	Some government libraries	146-147
S. W. Foss		A. L. A. meeting for 1907	147-148
Some libraries in the Farthest Northwest	120-122	Notes from Travel committee	
George F. Bowerman		Reading list on nature study	148
Departmental work in a library	122-123	Library schools	148-153
Repairing books	124-126	Drexel institute	
Free public library, Newark, N. J.		University of Illinois	
A new phase of library work	127-128	Western Reserve university	
Miriam E. Carey		University of California	
Open shelves	128-129	Chautauqua	
A library effort	129	Forbes library	
A library-postcard collectors' club	129	Indiana	
A. L. A. committee on public documents	129	Iowa	
Announcement of meeting		New York state library	
Editorial	130-132	Wisconsin	
An open letter to Illinois librarians	132	A librarian's epitaph	153
Illinois library association	133-145	Library meetings	153-158
Proceedings of tenth annual meeting		Connecticut	
A. L. A. section for library schools	145	District of Columbia	
		New York	
		Wisconsin	
		Interesting things in print	158-160
		N. E. A. meeting for 1907	160
		News from the field	161-166

"The best reading for the greatest number, at the least cost"

Publications of Library Bureau

156 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Library Primer

\$1.00

John Cotton Dana

This is a brief statement of the principles underlying library organization, administration and economy. Indispensable for those beginning library work.

Notes on Bookbinding for Libraries

\$.75

John Cotton Dana

"The committee cordially commends Notes on bookbinding for libraries to all librarians. We believe if its advice is followed the library bookbinding of the country will be enormously improved."—A. L. A. committee on bookbinding.

Cataloging

\$.25

Esther Crawford

A manual intended for the untrained cataloger, and full of helpful suggestions for the small public library. The sample cards given are the best that are published.

Public Libraries

\$1.00 a year

M. E. Ahern, Editor

A monthly periodical containing the latest and best of everything offered in the library world. Every phase of library work presented by the best authorities.

Suggestive list of supplies for a library of 5000 vols.

Free

These may be ordered from any of the 31 offices of
Library Bureau

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Vol. 12

April, 1908

No. 4

Man More Than Machinery*

Sam Walter Foss, Librarian, Public Library,
Somerville, Mass.

I am very glad to speak to such a representative body of librarians, but I am not going to give any technical library talk at all. I will promise you in advance that I shall not tell you how to do anything.

We do many things splendidly now—sometimes we do them too well—that is, we handle the library machine so deftly that we forget that it is anything but a machine and ignore the fact that it is a living organism with a great soul in it. Let us forget for an hour that we are mechanics and call attention to the fact that we are prophets.

Yes, we are prophets, every one of us—some of us apprentices at the business, but all of us prophets in good standing. I used to think that a prophet was an old man with long whiskers and a far-away look. But a prophet does not consist in externality of beard or clothing, youth or age. A prophet is one who believes in the power and the eternal potency of universal and eternal inspiration. And a good librarian is one who potently and eternally inspires people. He does other things incidentally, like instructing them, advising them, amusing them; but if he does not inspire them, he hasn't taken the third degree in librarianship and is still in the embryo and tadpole state.

The first thing to do to inspire people is to get yourself liked. This is a very easy thing to do. Never let your mouth turn down and never let your nose turn

up. This is the first and great commandment. A librarian who looks solemn, outside the reference room, is out of step with the cheerful tune of modern librarianship. We are fishers for men. We want the scholars, the erudite, the intellectual giants and giantesses (and the giantesses are rather outnumbering the giants in public libraries); and we also want the laborer, the washerwoman, the giggling girl and the harum-scarum boy, the hoodlum and the tough. In fact, the most desirable class for us to reach is the most undesirable class. These people are not the fish that can be caught with long faces, pedantic airs and an affectation of omniscience. Scholarship is a fine thing in a librarian, and I wish the average librarian had more rather than less. But scholarship is the second requisite and not the first. The first is cheerfulness, tact, good nature and an engaging personality. Before hiring a library attendant find out first if she knows how to smile—and if it hurts her very much to do so. Hire one that can smile with her eyes, with her shoulders, with her hands. She will stand among your black-bound books like sunshine in a shady place, and make the smell of your musty old folios seem like perfumery. I have sometimes thought that a smiling hour might be advantageously introduced into all public libraries. As it is perhaps impossible in the present state of our evolution to smile all the time, let us make smiling compulsory during some one hour in the twenty-four. In the library let us make this smiling hour the busiest hour of the day—say from half-past four in the afternoon to

*Read before the R. I. library club, Feb. 25, 1907.

half-past five. Now, everybody loves popularity; and I am sure this smiling hour would make all library attendants so popular that very soon, as a matter of self interest, they would smile the other 23 hours of the 24.

Hardly anybody goes into a public library. In proportion to the thousands and tens of thousands who surge through your streets, how very few there are that ever go into such an excellent library as the Providence public library. There are thousands that go into the drygoods stores and pay money for ribbons and spool thread and other desirable types of dry goods to tens that go into the public library and take out the masterpieces of literature, without money and without price. Why do not the great mass of the people go into the public library? For a long time it puzzled me. Now I think I have found out—they are too bashful. They do not know exactly the kind of etiquette that should prevail in such institutions. There is an air of stateliness in those marble halls and a smell of erudition that disconcerts them. They enter the solemn presence, and no one seems to love them, and they don't know what to do next. They become a conscious and incarnate ache. But they are standing at the swing-door of opportunity; and if they chance just here and now to fall into the zone of influence of our trained corps of library smilers, with a genius for making awkward people easy, they have started on the road to intelligence and a sane and happy and thoughtful life. If the library smiler is not there the awkward visitor wiggles himself out with what grace he can, probably to remain forever in the outer darkness of a bookless world. If he henceforth feeds on the husks of yellow journalism let the smileless librarian take to himself some share of discredit for his latter condition. Let us have an atmosphere of welcome in the library. The library, in this respect, can well imitate the bar-room. The bar-room, I learn—of course, indirectly and at second hand—welcomes everybody on a basis of absolute and perfect equality. There is at

least an external appearance of democracy, good feeling and brotherhood. There are no social barriers there—no caste, no snobbery, no supercilious airs of superiority. A man feels himself a large and important man in a bar-room, even before he has taken a drink. Let us make every man who enters a public library feel himself a large and important man, and then proceed, as fast as we can, to deal him out an intellectual beverage that will make him so in reality. The way to reach a man is to go where he is and then take hold of him. Here is a man, for instance, who is a conchologist—in other words, a man who is interested in clam shells. He lives and moves and has his being among clam shells. A large clam shell dangles from every one of his thirty-nine heart strings. Now, our smiling library attendant doesn't like clam shells—perhaps she doesn't even like clams—but she shows our conchologist all the clam-shell books in the library and she talks on clam shells as if they were the one absorbing passion of her life. "Ignoble hypocrisy! Base deceit!" you say. No; rather it is tact, loving kindness, level-headedness, good-heartedness, executive acumen, genius. The lover of logarithms will find an equal lover of logarithms in this smiling library attendant, although she never will, and never can, know what a logarithm is. She gets at people by going where they are and taking an interest in them. I learned when I went to school that there is a sack around the human heart called the pericardium. Now most people only get as far as a man's pericardium and never reach his inmost heart at all. We don't get at men because we take no interest in men and really care very little about them. We reconnoiter on the outposts of their pericardiums and never storm the inside fortress of their hearts at all. I could introduce the millennium in two months if everybody would obey my instructions. And my instructions would be simply this: Let everybody like everybody else. There might be a possible delay in compelling all mankind to obey these orders; but we libra-

rians in the meantime may start in ourselves and help drill the raw world for this march toward perfection. Be all things to all men. Rejoice with them that do rejoice and mourn with them that mourn. These texts, as applied to librarians, mean that with sanitary plumbers they must be sanitary plumbers, and be experts on horses and crude oil and hides whenever the horse and crude oil and hide specialists honor them with their confidence. Let all librarians and their publics take the advice of the *New York Sun* to the Democratic party and "get together."

A librarian is supposed to know things. But one of the things he ought to know best is that he does not know things. It is not good etiquette for him to assume the airs of omniscience. A librarian should not act as if he were conscious he is a librarian. There is much said about the decay of the influence of the clergy. If there has been such a decay of influence one of its great contributing causes has been due to the fact that many clergymen thought it always incumbent upon them to always act like clergymen. So they exhaled an air of sanctity and wrapped themselves about with a pietistic aura as with an overcoat. They used an ecclesiastical phraseology. They froze many a sinner into depravity by saluting him with, "How is your immortal soul, dear brother?" when they might have melted him into sainthood by saying "How are you, John?" So a librarian frequently does more harm than good by trying to act like a librarian. Instead of trying to be a man that talks like a book he should try to introduce his public to books that talk like a man. Bring your public, as much as possible, into contact with personalities rather than into contact with catalogs. Now, after you get your public, feed them with food suitable to their varied digestions. They are not all bookmen. Many of them never see a book in the homes from which they come. They cannot be fed on Plato. Shakespeare is as sawdust to their palates. All the classics are nauseous. The great books of the world are written

in a tongue foreign to their understandings. Do not put these intellectual kindergartners into the Sixth Reader. Give them what they like to read. Shall we give them everything they like to read? No. If they have a depraved taste for arsenic and clay, for gin and opium, for ground glass and pickles and plaster, I would offer them plain, nice tasting food, possibly about as useless as the food they have been in the habit of eating, but without its deleterious qualities. Give them something that tastes good and digests easily. A man who is not educated up to ambrosia may like an apple—and let us keep some good pippins in stock for those who have not yet acquired a taste for pomegranates.

Right here the fiction question looms up as it perpetually looms before all librarians and all libraries at all times. If a library wants to get books read it must buy books that people read. I should say that we should buy all the fiction that is good for anything. This will not congest your libraries with its abundance. Buy all the fiction that is good for anything; and no fiction is good for anything unless it is true, unless it describes real men and women full of goodness and sin and pride and shame—unless the novel talks like a man or woman or a child, it is a waste of time for any man, woman or child to read it. I believe that every librarian should get all the good novels that are true, and get them in large quantities, and then watch his public gradually improve and evolve while it is reading them. Bring men and women in contact with your own personalities first, and then bring them in contact with books that are bottled personalities—the portable essences of men and women themselves.

But it may be urged that the public will read nothing but novels; but it seems to me that we are appointed librarians to make them read something else. The librarian should be the intellectual father confessor of his locality. He should lecture before the boys' club and the Brown-ing club, the woman's club, the churches, the lodges, the board of trade, and be-

fore every other organization from which he can possibly invite an invitation. Let him always be on tap and exploit the books of which he is custodian. A librarian who always stays in his library is something like a train of cars that always stays in the station—he reaches no destination and has few passengers. Let him haul out of his terminal and visit his way stations. Let him know people as a parish priest knows his parishioners. In his capacity as intellectual father confessor to his community he should be as able to snuggle into the brain of the laborer with as great delight as he snuggles into the brain of the college professor, and be able to look out on the great cosmos from the eyes of the ashman and the porter, as well as from the eyes of the scholar and the poet. Above all he should know the hearts of children and, in a serious sense of the word, be himself one of the boys. If he lives in a small town let him know everybody in town and everybody in town know him. If he lives in a large town let him retain the democratic brotherliness of the small town and be a friend to man in the abstract, even if he cannot become acquainted with every concrete member of his community. To sit in one's office "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" is more statuesque than to get out and lose one's self in the indiscriminate crowd. But if our real object is to reach men; if we are caterers to the needs of the whole people; if we really wish to put a book that will make him better into the hands of every individual in our communities, then we will get out among our clientele and meet them and know them and, above all, *like* them. A library should be a good machine, with every belt and cog well adjusted, with all its bearings well oiled. But it should be so noiseless in its operations that the public will not be conscious of its existence and only be aware of the men and women who run the invisible machine. It is the men and women who make the machine, and the creator is greater than the created. Man is more than machinery.

Some Libraries in the Farthest Northwest*

George F. Bowerman, librarian of Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Inasmuch as I visited last summer one library almost never seen by Eastern librarians and three others not often visited by them, notes of my observations may be of some interest.

I was obliged to clip two or three days from the end of the Narragansett Pier meeting to join a party of eight persons who left Minneapolis on July 7. We followed the route taken by the A. L. A. party in 1905 in going to Vancouver. After a side trip from the metropolis of British Columbia to its capital, Victoria, we sailed to Skagway, Alaska. Thence we went by the narrow gage railway 130 miles over the White Pass route to White Horse. There we took steamboat and went 500 miles down the Yukon to Dawson, about 150 miles from the Arctic circle. Returning up the Yukon (taking five days, as against two days descending) we visited Sitka, Juneau (the new capital of Alaska), besides other smaller towns of Alaska and several salmon canning villages on our way to Seattle. On the homeward journey we stopped at Tacoma, Portland, Spokane, Livingston, Mont., took the trip through the Yellowstone National Park and arrived back in Minneapolis on August 22.

The libraries seen included public libraries at Vancouver, Victoria, White Horse, Dawson, Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Livingston and the Legislative library of British Columbia at Victoria. All of the public libraries except that of Portland and the one at the little settlement of White Horse have Carnegie buildings.

The buildings at Vancouver and Victoria are only a year or two old and each cost \$50,000; both are built of native granite. The Vancouver building is not well arranged nor especially handsome; the Victoria building is better in arrangement and is not unimposing. In both cases the libraries are of earlier es-

*Read before D. C. library association, Oct. 17, 1906.

tablishment than the buildings. In both the older fashioned English library technique, such as the indicator charging system, large sizes of blanks, forms and cards prevail. I was given to understand that the librarians had nothing to do with designing the buildings; it is also possible that the library boards were not consulted. In the summer of 1905 I found that the new Carnegie building of the St. John (New Brunswick) free library was handed over complete by the city council to the library trustees. The same conditions may have prevailed at Victoria and Vancouver.

The Victoria library seemed to have a good selection of books. It gives considerable attention to British local history. Both the Vancouver and Victoria libraries in their patronage seemed to resemble many of the English free libraries I have visited, having among their users a much higher percentage of the great unwashed than have most American public libraries. The Vancouver library seemed to gather in many men out of employment. Notices of help wanted were posted and one of the staff told me that she often helped the men to find places. She also said that she each year gave at her own expense a Christmas dinner to a number of these men. At Victoria there were a few reference books to be had by direct access. At Vancouver only newspapers and periodicals were directly accessible. At Vancouver a game room where smoking is permitted is provided.

The British Columbia legislative library is located in the very attractive capitol at Victoria. It is a purely reference library. It is conducted by Mr Scholefield, who was at the Portland conference and who has a Pratt institute library school graduate as an assistant. Mr Scholefield also conducts a system of about 60 traveling libraries.

Dawson, including the surrounding creeks, contained in the height of the gold excitement a population of about 33,000. Its population is now estimated at less than 5000; some say only about 3000. It was at one time an incorpo-

rated city, but has since given up its municipal charter and is now governed directly by the territorial government of the Yukon Territory, which was carved out of British Columbia a few years ago. It is likewise the seat of the government.

The Carnegie building cost \$50,000, but could probably be duplicated in Washington or Chicago for half that sum. The chief reason for the high cost of building, as, indeed, for the high cost of everything at Dawson, is the excessive expense of transportation to that remote spot. The library has an annual grant of somewhat more than the usual 10 per cent of the cost of the building. As the city of Dawson is built on a bed of ice, a solid enough foundation in winter, when the temperature not infrequently reaches 73 degrees below zero, but likely to be somewhat insecure in summer, no structure there is of stone or brick. The library building is therefore of wood and, like many others in the city, is protected from fire by a sheet-iron covering. Inside the walls and ceiling are likewise covered with sheet iron.

The librarian received a salary of \$2500, which, in view of the cost of living, is about equal to \$1200 in Washington. In about two years the library has collected nearly 5000 volumes. It has many books of solid worth, including a good selection of French literature. It was my privilege at an interview with the librarian and the chairman of the book committee (the territorial superintendent of schools) when I was asked for advice in book selection to recommend the A. L. A. catalog and the A. L. A. booklist.

The Dawson library has a good selection of Canadian, English and American periodicals and newspapers, all of which are much used. Of papers from the "outside" those from Seattle get there most quickly, but are always at least two weeks old, whereas a New York *Sun* of more than three weeks old was the latest on file at a time of year when the mails are quickest. At Dawson a smoking room is provided. Nearly all of the library users are naturally men in a mining camp. However, a separate ladies' read-

ing room is provided. This is also usual in nearly all libraries on the "Coast." No books whatever are shelved in the reading rooms, but all magazines and newspapers are directly accessible.

As the circulation is small a simple ledger charging system is used. As the population rapidly fluctuates no book is loaned without its full cost being deposited. The cost of every book is conspicuously marked on the book plate. The cost is, of course, much higher than with us. Books are bought in London, Paris or Toronto and almost invariably sent by mail. This is found to be much cheaper and more expeditious than to send by freight or express. The expense is from 10 to 30 cents for each volume, and the government probably loses money at that.

The little library at White Horse is housed in the Presbyterian church, which is kept open for the most part without attendance, so that the public may use it at will. It receives a small grant from the Yukon territorial government.

At Sitka the Sheldon Jackson library was unfortunately not open. We reached Juneau on Sunday and were consequently unable to see the library established by the A. L. A. post conference party in 1905. The other libraries visited were probably seen by most of those who attended the Portland conference. The new building at Seattle was said to be within two months of completion. It is a direct copy of the building of the Public library of the District of Columbia and in some ways at least is more conveniently arranged. Spokane has a very attractive and apparently well arranged new building which cost \$85,000. The Livingston building (Livingston is at the junction for the Yellowstone National park) is a good example of what can be done for \$10,000. The library is well selected and is presided over by a graduate of the Minnesota commission's summer school.

It is only a one-sided education that does not include the public library in its scheme.

Departmental Work in a Library

If one has read much, is a person of quick perceptions and has some knowledge of human nature, in other words, is able to fit books to people, this is the official best fitted for desk work.

If another displays an interest in children and in the study of children, as well as the study of children's books; if she seems to grasp the great possibilities of co-operation between parents, teachers and librarians, place such a one in charge of the children's room.

Show these specialists that their qualifications best fit them for their particular work, let them feel responsibility and continually suggest to them ways and means for further development.

The attendant will be expected to follow instructions and to receive suggestions from the librarian, but she should be alive to improvements and be quick to seize upon new ideas and work out original theories.

A librarian will receive with interest new suggestions, will weigh them carefully and, if in the light of her greater experience she regards them as worthy changes, will give them her sanction and assist in their adaptation and adoption.

It is very difficult for a librarian to organize her library on the approved methods without having at least a short course in library economy. If it is impossible to go elsewhere for a course, an organizer, who is at one and the same time an organizer and a teacher of library methods, should be employed to bring such knowledge to the librarian and her assistants.

It is generally conceded that a librarian should be trained and should understand modern library methods. Though in a small library and with a limited force, she may increase the efficiency of her staff and thus that of the library, by organizing her staff into a class, meeting them several times a week outside of library hours, taking up the different subjects in library economy, discussing and studying different methods and teaching

elementary cataloging, accessioning, shelf listing, etc.

The librarian will find that the teaching will be of great value to herself. If she decides that the class method is the best way of training her assistants, she will find that it will amount to little more work to add a few members to her class and to organize an apprentice class, receiving, in return for the instruction given, gratuitous service for the library.

She will have the advantage of the additional service of several interested people for a number of hours each day, and this service, which during the first few months seems slight, after a time counts for much.

If the apprentice system needs justification it may be found partially in this, that in few of our towns are there opportunities for the young people to extend their education beyond the high school course. It may be impossible to leave home for the greater advantages to be obtained elsewhere, but some are anxious for self-improvement and culture; for these an opportunity for much improvement is opened in the library apprentice class, as it brings them in contact with books, the greatest means of culture, and with people, who are fond of books, pleasant surroundings and congenial minds.

In that famous codicil of his will, Benjamin Franklin wrote these memorable words: I have considered that among citizens good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens. We might substitute the word "librarians" for "citizens."

Apprenticeship is absolutely necessary for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of library work. Such a term of service would be of value to everyone who considers making a specialty of such work. From the standpoint of the pupil it may better come before a regular course in an accredited library school. It does not in any way afford a training equal to the regular courses, nor on the other hand does a library course make up for that which apprenticeship can give. The superior technical knowledge gained

while in the very midst of a live library, where students are forced to keep *au courant* with library methods, will bring to them a greater realization of just what the term library work involves than can be gained in any other way.

Although the apprentice classes in the different libraries are usually confined to residents of the town in which they are held and are for the purpose of training assistants for the local work, many times these apprentices become so much interested in the work that every effort is made on their part to secure a more thorough training.

It is of advantage to the librarian, aside from the training to the staff and the extra service daily, in that it always places at her disposal a number of trained persons in case of emergency, and, if a vacancy occurs, the library may fill from the apprentice class if a member of it is qualified for the work.

Some have questioned the effect that apprentices may have upon the other members of the regular staff. It should have a stimulating effect rather than otherwise, and, unless the staff has already received training, the members should take the class work.

While it is intended to give only technical and not general education in these classes, the librarian may map out lines of reading which will be of great advantage to the students, and the time thus spent will find justification in more intelligent work on the part of the assistants. On the other hand there is great danger that the apprenticeship system will be so widely adopted that it will result in a chaotic state, the best and most important features omitted, and the whole idea gradually drift into disfavor, as it has in the case of other lines of work.

The rotation system, while ideal in conception, in practice has its drawbacks as far as the heads of departments are concerned, and cannot be carried out without loss of efficiency.

EVVA L. MOORE,
Public library, Oak Park, Ill.

Repairing Books

Free Public library, Newark, N. J.

Books are sent to the repair department from the delivery department, as the head of this department may direct, and the head of the bindery department, or someone under her direction, is constantly looking over the shelves for books that need attention.

In the repair department, which includes the repair of books and the sending of those needing binding to the bindery, these directions are followed:

When a book looks dilapidated, note carefully its condition throughout. Consider these questions in regard to it: Is it worth repairing? Should it be covered? Should it be rebound? Should it be discarded? No general rules can be given by which to answer these queries. Each case must be decided by itself.

Books. Books in good condition as to their bindings, being still solid but having badly worn sides, send to bindery to have the covering of the boards, not the leather of the backs, taken off and replaced with fresh art vellum. This costs five cents per volume.

Labels. Take off and replace with fresh ones all torn and badly soiled back labels. To do this apply to them a mixture of two parts water and one part ammonia. After they are soaked enough to come off very easily take them off with a dull knife. In most cases let the water remain on the label for several minutes. To scratch off the label without soaking it first will often injure the book. Labels that have been varnished are sometimes very difficult to remove and great care should be exercised with them.

Replacing labels. Follow method used in putting them on when book is new, except that it is not necessary to moisten with ammonia and water the place on which the label is to go. Use Denison's round gummed label, of a size small enough to rest entirely on the back of the book. Never let a label extend over and around the edge of the back. For quite small books trim the label. Moisten the gum slightly and press and work it down

very carefully until it has "set" all over. This is very essential. Cover it with collodion or shellac, kept quite thin. The collodion or shellac should extend a little onto the book beyond the label, all around. Let this coat dry thoroughly and then apply a second coat.

Books returned from stations and branches to circulate at the library; take out old pocket stamped "Deposit station" of the library and put in new one.

Stamp all "Duplicate collection" pockets for main library with words "Duplicate collection" in blue ink, for branches in red.

Loose leaves. If the loose leaves are illustrations, in an ordinary novel, take out and send to the picture department. Other pictures replace with care.

Leaves can be inserted in three different ways:

1 Fold half-inch strips of bond paper in the center lengthwise, along the grain. With a small brush apply paste to this strip. Attach half of it to the edge of the loose leaf and the other half to the adjoining leaf, close in by the fold. Cover the strip with paste evenly but sparingly and quickly, stretching it as little as possible. If it does stretch—and it will, when dry, wrinkle the pages to which it is attached. Loose leaves should be attached in this way only in books which are in good condition.

2 Draw a soft piece of twine over a board which has received a thin coat of paste; then pull this cord through the back of the book where the loose leaf is to be inserted. This leaves in the book just barely enough paste to hold in the loose leaf. Lay the loose leaf in place, close the book and let it dry. This method is not advised for general use.

3 On the back edge of the loose leaf put a little paste. Lay the leaf in place and close the book. This method is always used with whipstitched books. The first two methods are generally used with books sewed in the ordinary way on tapes or cords.

Sewing in loose sections or loose leaves. (1) *Loose back books.* Thread

a darning needle three inches long with Barber's linen thread, No. 40, or Hayes' linen thread, No. 20. Open the book in the middle of the loose section. Near the top and bottom of the fold will be seen holes made by the binder. Pass the needle through a hole near the top and out between the book and its loose back. Do not pull the thread clear through. Drop the needle and thread between the back of the book and the loose part of the binding to the bottom, then run it from the outside into the middle of the loose section through the hole at the bottom thereof. Then pass needle and thread around again in the same way and tie at the point of beginning. This holds the section in fairly well. If the leaves of the section are worn, mend them before replacing by pasting a half-inch strip of bond paper, folded in the middle, along the folds.

(2) *Tight back books.* Cut a guard of jaconet or bond paper, three-quarters of an inch wide and as long as the book. Sew the signature to the middle of this guard and then paste the guard in the book, attaching half of it to each of the leaves adjoining the loose section.

Fly leaves. To add a new fly leaf, cut suitable paper the size of the leaves of the book and half an inch wider, fold over the half inch and paste it; attach this half inch to the last fly leaf in the book close to the joint.

If the lining paper of the cover is soiled or injured cut a sheet of suitable paper to fit on it exactly and paste it down, all over, fully covering the old fly leaf. Sometimes it is well to let the new lining paper run over a quarter to half an inch on the fly leaf, thus covering and slightly strengthening the joint.

After the new lining paper is put in keep the book for a time under moderate pressure or the cover will curl.

If leaves stick out of book after they have been tipped, guarded or sewed in, trim them off even with the others.

Loose joints. If books are loose along the joint they can sometimes be repaired by pasting along the joint inside as a guard a strip of thin muslin an inch and

a quarter wide. Fold the strip through the center, paste it and apply it to fly leaf and book cover. A better material than muslin for this purpose is jaconet, being light in weight and starched a little. The book should lie open and flat after mending until it is dry.

This is a poor method of mending a broken joint. By it the strain is passed from the cover, through the cloth joint, to the fly leaf, and the strength of the new joint is only the strength of the fly leaf itself, which is generally a poor piece of paper. A better way, in some cases, is to take the book entirely out of its cover, pull off the super from the book, sew in new end sheets and glue a new piece of muslin over the back and half an inch onto the sides. Let this dry thoroughly. Then cover with paste the back and the end leaves or sheets, which now become lining papers, and put the book again into the case. This is recasing, in effect, in the manner in which the book was first put together.

Sometimes a book which is loose in the back, but has not quite gone to pieces, can be strengthened by applying paste down the back of the leaves inside the loose back of the cover. This can be done fairly well with a long-handled brush.

To reattach covers. The method here described should be applied only to books which are little used. Cut a strip of muslin the length of the book and about an inch and a half wider than its back. Apply binders' glue to it and put it over the back on the outside. When this is dry, cover the book with red rope manilla paper or brown hardware paper as described under the heading "Covering books."

When a book is out of the cover, but the sewing is intact and the super or paper over the sewing is firmly in place, give back and sides a coat of hot glue and put book back into its cover, thus making it a tight back.

General cleaning. Look through book; turn out corners of leaves which have been turned in; mend torn leaves with

transparent mending paper and erase dirt and pencil marks.

To apply labels to the sides of books. If the cover is durabline or keratol, first apply a coat of shellac covering the spot where the label is to be placed. Allow this to dry. Paste on the label. Allow it to dry. Then give it a coat of collodion. If the cover is cloth use ammonia and water instead of shellac before putting on the label.

To clean soiled books. Mix two parts of good vinegar with one of water and apply with a clean, unbleached muslin cloth. Rub hard until the dirt is removed. With this most books can be quite well cleaned. Vinegar is somewhat injurious to leather.

Keratol and durabline books wash with clear water.

Covering books. Cut red rope manilla paper or brown hardware paper into sheets of such a size that they will extend from two to two and one-half inches all around beyond the book when laid open on them. This size will be found to be nearly 13x17 inches for the ordinary 12mo. Lay the opened book on this; fold the paper to the right and left, first over the edge of the front and then over the edge of the back cover. With scissors cut the paper at the top and bottom from its outer edge down to the four ends of the joints—the corners of the head and tail. Make these flaps wider at the outer edges than at the joints. Take out the book, turn in the flaps until they will be, when the book is laid on them, exactly flush with its top and bottom or head and tail. Paste strips of paper the same as the cover, an inch and a quarter wide and about three inches long, close to the folds and under the flaps at the top and bottom, and then lightly paste the folds down over them. These strips strengthen the weakest points in the cover.

There are several ways of folding in a cover at the corners before it is turned at top and bottom. Perhaps the best is to tuck in at first a small fold at the outer corners between the cover and the outside of the book—a process not easily de-

scribed but easily done. The rest of the paper above and below the book is then folded in, creased hard and pasted down a little onto the folds which come over the front edges right and left.

Paste. To make good paste: Stir up flour in cold water, adding a little water only at a time, until it is perfectly smooth; pour boiling water on this and stir again until the first mixture is thoroughly dissolved and then bring all to a sharp boil. The proportions of flour and water vary with the thickness of the paste desired. Often it is easy to get a fresh supply from a binder. This can well be kept in a jar carefully covered.

Paste must not be used if not in good condition. The thickness at which it should be used varies with different kinds of work. Remember that thin paste is more quickly taken up than thick, and that under its application paper quickly expands. In most cases this stretching or expanding of the paper is a disadvantage. A thick paste, like Higgins', can be spread quickly on a sheet of paper and the paper applied to its place with very little stretching. If it is desirable that the paper be applied quite dry, and not draw nor curl that to which it is applied, it should be covered quickly with thick paste, applied at once and not much rubbed after it is in place.

The dishes in which the paste is kept should be thoroughly and often cleaned; brushes the same. Bits of cloth used in pasting should not be much used before they are either thrown away or washed.

Be patient even with the irritating idiosyncrasies and the offensive mannerisms that are found in so many persons with whom we come in contact. Be patient with the peculiarities, especially if they are non-essentials in reference to the honesty and noble characteristics of a man. Be patient, especially because wrong types of marked individuality, if harnessed in the right way, will often mean great success for us, and for those whom it is our privilege to influence.

A New Phase of Library Work*

Miriam E. Carey, librarian of State Institutions of Iowa

The superintendents of the state institutions of Iowa assembled for their quarterly conference with the Board of Control in the fall of 1905, voted to create the office of supervising librarian for the 14 penal, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions of the state.

Two papers by well-known librarians had been read before the superintendents by request, and may be said to have brought about this phase of library work. The first of these papers was prepared by Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa. Its title was Libraries in State institutions. Having been compiled with great care by one whose position enabled him to get at facts, this paper may be regarded as authority and, as far as known, the only printed statement with regard to the subject. Miss Tyler, secretary of the Iowa library commission, presented the second paper. Her subject was a Working library versus a collection of books. It was at the close of Miss Tyler's paper that the vote already mentioned was passed.

These papers were published in Vol. 7, 1905, of the Bulletins of the Iowa Board of Control, and to them persons interested in this matter are referred for facts as to existing conditions in the United States and suggestions to remedy them.

A librarian having been appointed, the work was formally undertaken on the 1st of March, 1906, and has been going forward for about a year at this writing. During this period the duties of the librarian have taken shape and may be said to definitely include the selection of books, the establishment of permanent library records, such as accession books, card catalogs, shelf-lists, the introduction of a uniform system of classification and the providing of statistics. These lines of work are being pushed. Already monthly reports are made to the librarian on specially designed postal cards as to the readers in each institution and the amount of fiction and non-fiction read.

*Read before Wisconsin library association at La Crosse, Feb. 22, 1907.

Ten institutions reporting in January, 1907, had 2168 readers in a population of 5341. The circulation of books amounted to 6578, no record being kept of the reading of current periodicals.

So much curiosity has been manifested in this new work that a few statements which answer some of the inquiries which have been made, may not be amiss.

There are in Iowa 14 institutions in charge of the Board of Control. These include two penitentiaries, two reformatories, a home for soldiers, an orphans' home, a school for the deaf, a college for the blind, an institution for feeble-minded children, four hospitals for the insane and one for inebriates.

As compared with the patrons of ordinary libraries there is very little difference between the requirements of the normal group of institution readers and those of a public library. While it may be said that nearly all the inmates of state institutions are abnormal to a certain extent, yet for the purposes of book selection, only the insane need rank thus, though the physical deficiencies of the blind and deaf make books of special construction necessary in the case of the first, and special methods to create the reading habit for the second.

The requirements of the insane, who are nearly all adults, are met by children's books, especially those written for boys and girls in their teens. This is true not so much because they are simply expressed, as on account of their representing life—real life—in an entertaining manner comparatively free from the sentimental and emotional. The imaginative does not appeal to the insane as does the realistic, therefore in choosing children's books few fairy stories will be found acceptable.

The requirements of criminals in the penitentiaries and of inebriates are not very different from those of men readers in a public library, except that, as the majority of the men have little education, reading matter of a simple kind is necessary, such as so-called boys' books, but, as the prisoners include men from all grades of society a well-rounded collec-

tion of books is needed, containing examples of all classes of literature.

Even the young people in reformatories may be considered normal as far as the selection of their books is concerned, for those which stimulate and help other young people are found to be the ones most popular among these boys and girls. However, an effort is made to eliminate the emotional as much as possible from the books selected for the girls and to supply them with those which will give a vigorous and practical view of life. In order to do this boys' books are used freely. The special interests of the school are also emphasized as much as possible. Where music is the great interest, as is the case at Mitchellville, a good musical library is added, and at the boys' school the industrial arts which are taught there are represented in the books.

As to the insane, it is the Iowa idea that the book has a function as a remedial agent to be used with as much precision as any other remedy employed by the physicians. In order that this may be practical and that the doctors may have a tool ready for their use, an annotated list of books which have proved helpful to the insane has been commenced. Ultimately it is hoped that headings naming the types of patients with whom certain books may be effective will be incorporated with the book titles. In this way a doctor in search of a book to give to a melancholy patient would be able to find under the heading "Melancholia" a number of titles from which he could make a choice.

Miscellaneous collections of books are not desirable for the use of the insane, as there are topics which are positively harmful to them, such as hypnotism, Christian Science and most religious books. Small collections are preferable, made with reference to the use of each book as a remedy, the whole to be regarded as part of the hospital's equipment.

Another Iowa idea with regard to the insane is that some books should be placed in all the wards, that no one may

fail to get any possible benefit which their use could bring him.

The foregoing will show the trend of the work in Iowa. The book in state institutions is regarded solely as a tool to be selected with reference to its use and to be handled with the utmost precision.

Open Shelves

The following letter is of sufficient interest to librarians generally to give it space in these pages, though addressed to another periodical:

To the Editor of the *Nation*:

Sir:—It was with considerable surprise that I read the note on the open-shelf system on page 34 of the *Nation* for January 10. I had hardly supposed the system needed further championing in America. In England there are local conditions of patent rights in indicators, and of "shutinedness" in humanity, that have delayed the introduction of open shelves, but with that we need not concern ourselves.

In the main building of the Public library of Cincinnati the placing of books on open shelves began in the spring of 1900. The number of books so placed has increased, until at present there are 50,000 where the public may consult them without let or hindrance. This is a large open-shelf collection, possibly the largest in any one library building. I have not been conscious that the open shelf is a failure in Cincinnati. Surely the patrons of the library show their appreciation by the number of books they take for home use, 489,671 in the year 1906. The circulation in one year from the main building in Boston, according to the latest statistics, was 299,647; in Pittsburgh, 222,901; in Cleveland, 354,469, and in St. Louis, 455,898. It seems hardly necessary to explain that the books on the open shelves are selected books; that the rare books—the books difficult to replace, the sets of bound periodicals, the art folios—are not on open shelves. There were, at the close of 1906, 269,707 bound volumes in the main building, and 60,381 pamphlets, so that the open-shelf collection constituted about 18 per cent of the bound volumes.

People do steal books. It was my fortune before coming here to have two years' experience as an assistant in what was at that time a reference library mostly hedged about with safeguards against the purloining of its books. During those two years more of that library's books were offered for sale to secondhand dealers than have been of the books of the Public library of Cincinnati.

in any two years since the introduction of open shelves.

There is economy in the handling of the circulation, as we have fewer attendants in the circulating department than there were seven years ago, and the circulation is larger by one-third. As to economy of space, I am at a loss, as there is no more space to economize. With the influx of people who take books for home reading has come even a greater influx of those who come for the entertainment of reading, or for more serious consultation within the building, so that there is standing room only—and not much of that—during the busy hours.

One reason for the large use of the main building in Cincinnati is certainly its fortunate location downtown on a busy street, but another is as certainly the facility with which the patrons may get what they come for—books.

N. D. C. HODGES.

Public Library of Cincinnati, January 28.

A Library Effort

There has been in New Hartford, Conn., for four years or more, a library club. In the homes of the members there are good private libraries, but heretofore there has been no public library in the place.

This club has both awakened desire and stimulated action. Ten thousand dollars has been raised as a book fund, a list of books has already been ordered and several literary men affiliated with the town have promised gifts of books. Added to this, the state of Connecticut—that generous foster-mother of free libraries—will give them the value of \$200 in books the first year and \$100 annually thereafter.

The free use of a vacant store having shelves has been tendered by the owner of the building and they hope to open soon at a very small running expense. We shall all have to be librarians.

As neighbors we watch this unchristened child with the interest of the craft. We hope that some son or sons of New Hartford, now become wealthy, in turning their thoughts helpfully to the native home, will catch the spirit of these earnest workers and not only cause a fair building to rise, but help to endow this new enterprise. So may it be, and speedily.

L. M. C.

A Library-postcard Collectors' Club

In response to my request in a recent number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES for picture postcards of libraries, I discovered that there were other collectors in this new and interesting field. After consultation with several I propose that we organize a Library-postcard collectors' club. Will all who would like to become charter members (exempt from all dues) send me their names and addresses? State if you collect all library postcards, or in some special field such as those from your own state, Carnegie buildings or college libraries. Would you like to exchange bookplates?

I will later send to each member a list of all the collectors and will arrange for a periodical letter with new names, sources of supply or other news.

I would like to exchange cards of libraries near Boston for those of libraries elsewhere, especially in the smaller places. *The message may now be written on the left half of address side.*

FREDERICK W. FAXON,

11 Chauncy Place, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

A. L. A. Committee on Public Documents

Announcement of meeting

The committee on Public documents makes the announcement that two hours of the fourth general session at the Asheville conference will be given over to the consideration of the public document question. Among the speakers will be the public printer and the superintendent of documents. This feature of the program has been arranged solely that librarians, and especially those of depository libraries, may have the opportunity to meet the authorities in charge of the printing and distribution of public documents.

This is the first time this opportunity will have been provided. All the depository libraries, in particular, as can possibly do so, are urged to avail themselves of it. The committee will welcome suggestions.

A. R. HASSE, Chairman.

Public Libraries

(MONTHLY)

Library Bureau	- - - - -	Publishers
M. E. AHERN	- - - - -	Editor
Subscription	- - - - -	\$1 a year
Five copies to one library	- - - - -	\$4 a year
Single number	- - - - -	20 cents
Foreign subscriptions	- - - - -	\$1.35 a year

Entered as second class matter at Chicago post-office.
PUBLIC LIBRARIES does not appear in August or September, and its numbers constitute a volume.

By the rules of the banks of Chicago an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

Report successes and failures—Some librarians feel that they are intruding the ego if they send to PUBLIC LIBRARIES items about their own work. Overmodesty is only inverted egotism. They should not think about themselves either way. The plain duty is to report the results of any experiments so that others may copy the good points and avoid the bad. This is only common honesty to their colleagues. It is pleasanter to report a course of lectures, open shelves, children's rooms, or any other new feature that proves decidedly successful, but it is also a distinct service to report things tried and not successful with the proper explanation. We can save much to each other in this way. A physician worth the name does not keep to himself his experience in trying new remedies, but in meetings and journals feels in honor bound to let his colleagues profit fully by his own successes and failures.

Summaries of library reports—The increase recently in the number of printed library reports that are sent in with the request to "please notice," makes it necessary to call attention again to the fact that the culling of these reports of libraries entails more labor than can be per-

formed. If the necessary time were taken to extract material for a notice from the reports that come in daily, it would consume all the time of a working day. Two notices are at hand—a city report of over 200 pages and a library report of about 100, and others of various sizes. It is impossible to go over all of them.

Again librarians are urged to send in condensed summaries of what they wish to appear. It is of value and of interest to other librarians and it is due to the library that it be given credit for work done. Each librarian making his own extract will find a small task, which, if heaped on one person, is beyond the power of performance in the allotted time.

Help for librarians an economy—The fact noted on another page of the generous and wise action of the Omaha library board in sending members of the library staff to visit distant libraries, speaks well for the business acumen of the board. Besides the satisfaction of comparing their own work with that done elsewhere, such a journey will broaden the conception of the whole work, adjust opinions as to essentials, show new ways of doing various things with attendant results and cultivate a professional spirit on the part of all concerned. The Omaha library will doubtless receive full returns from the cost of the trip in more ways than can be enumerated.

The same thing is clearly felt and demonstrated in the libraries which make it a rule to send representatives to meetings of the A. L. A. and of the state library association. The results of such attendance are always apparent in better work, better spirit, more ap-

preciation, and in the resulting better attitude of the public toward all the library's activities.

It would be a good investment for every library that can possibly afford it, to take membership in the A. L. A. and then to send each year to use it, someone connected with the library who will bring back to the institution the benefits offered by the various opportunities of an A. L. A. meeting. The representative need not of necessity be the librarian every time, nor always a trustee. A live receptive member of the staff can appreciate and use the opportunities, oftentimes to the lasting good of the institution.

The Omaha library board shows its practical business sense in not only doing this, but in this other matter of sending out on an inspection tour the heads of its important departments. It is a movement that can well be imitated by other libraries.

Girls and boys in mental growth—Much is said of how to interest boys in books; something is occasionally said in regard to girls. The following is of value in the discussion:

In a recent issue of the *North American Review* there appeared a letter by Albert Bigelow Paine, discussing a statement which appeared in the Editor's Diary, in the October number of the *Review*. The statement was as follows:

We find little that is interesting in the American girl of to-day between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two. She has failed to keep pace in any respect with the American boy, whose advancement we recently remarked with satisfaction. Indeed, if the blunt truth be spoken, she is an intolerable bore, self-conscious, ignorant, and concerned chiefly with matrimonial aspirations.

Mr Paine says that for seven years he has conducted a department in the *St*

Nicholas magazine, in which the features are supplied by young people who compete for monthly prizes. To this department children of all ages up to 18 contribute, and as the subjects are supplied by the editor and selected to cover a pretty wide educational range; Mr Paine thinks that his opportunity enables him to make fair deductions as to the comparative mental activity of boys and girls of that age. In the year 1906 there were 63 winners of the highest distinction, 15 years old and over. Of these 29 were boys and 34 were girls.

Mr Paine submits a poem, of which he correctly says that it is a poem which almost anyone of either sex or any age might be willing to sign, and it is wholly the work of the 15-year-old girl who sent it.

Mr Paine also presents a prose sketch by one of the contributors, of which he as truly says it might serve as a standard of excellence even for the *North American Review*. The subject of the sketch is My favorite character in history.

Mr Paine further says as a matter of fact that, whatever the boys may do later, in general intelligence, advancement and attainments, as shown by this work, the girls have beaten the boys.

Mr Paine closes his letter as follows:

In what, then, is the American girl inferior to the American boy? In sports and athletics, which require endurance and physical strength? Certainly. In business, mathematics and mechanical engineering? Very likely—these are the American boy's peculiar heritage, even as the American girl's estate lies in making herself and her surroundings lovely, and in her early knowledge of domestic economy. Does the boy excel her in deportment? Never. In languages? It is unlikely. But, admitting all that the boy may fairly claim and a little more for good measure, it does seem to one who has had the opportunity of observing pretty carefully, that the wide and inclusive deduction of the *Review* that the American girl is "an intolerable bore, self-conscious, ignorant

and concerned chiefly with matrimonial aspirations," and that she has "failed to keep pace in any respect with the American boy," is not sufficiently justified, to say the least.

There is material here for an interesting investigation and helpful reports by those in charge of work in public libraries, as well as in the college libraries, which may furnish helpful statistics in regard to this matter.

An Open Letter to Illinois Librarians

There is an opportunity, as shown in the March number of **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**, to develop a library department in Illinois similar to that in nearly all the other states in the country.

To paraphrase the immortal Nelson, the Library Association expects every member to do its duty. This duty consists in creating such a sentiment in your locality in favor of the proposed library law now before the Illinois legislature, as will reach the inner consciousness of your legislators and will lead them to actively support the measure known as House Bill 207.

There is no valid reason why this law should not be passed. The only objection heard this far is that the control of the State library is put in the hands of a board created for that purpose, instead of leaving it as at present in the hands of ex-officio officers. This very objection is the strongest argument in favor of the bill. These ex-officio officers naturally and properly give their first attention to the offices to which they were elected. The rotation in officers has been bad for the library whatever it may have been for the offices to which they were elected.

The bill provides for a permanent board, as far as possible, since there will be only one member elected at a time after the regular organization.

The work which the bill provides for is limited only by the amount of appropriation. This is \$6,000 at present, but if this department proves itself

worthy of more money there will be, beyond doubt, more forthcoming.

There is no time to lose in urging favorable action on this bill. Those in touch in any way with library interests in Illinois, are urged to give personal attention to spreading an intelligent sentiment in regard to this matter and in securing favorable action on the bill.

Since the above was printed, a hearing was given on the measure before the legislative committee. Secretary of State Rose has consolidated opposition to the measure on account of the proposed transfer of the State library. This was strong enough on March 28 to send the bill to a sub-committee of which Rep. Rose of Maine, who is a cousin of the Secretary of State, is chairman.

Secretary Rose is reported as saying that if a bill was proposed leaving the State library in his hands, he would secure the passage of a measure relating to the other features. It is generally understood that the superintendent of public instruction is not opposed to the Heintz bill. The Governor has not been quoted in the matter at all. There the matter rests at the time of going to press.

As president of the Illinois library association, I will welcome any suggestions as to further action in the matter. My own feeling is opposed to a compromise. There is a strong feeling in the legislature against appointing any more commissions. I doubt if a compromise bill would pass even with Secretary Rose's help. The State library rooms and machinery are already available if they could be used for the larger work. The proposed bill carries about the same appropriation as the State library now receives. The report of the Auditor of State for 1906 gives the biennial expense for the library as \$9989. Why not use this for a larger constituency than the State library now serves? Whatever is done by the librarians must be done now and vigorously.

MARY EILEEN AHERN,
Pres. of Illinois library association.

Illinois Library Association**Twelfth annual meeting**

The twelfth annual meeting of the Illinois library association was held in Bloomington, Feb. 20-22, 1907, at the invitation of the Withers library. Most of the sessions met in the auditorium of the Unitarian church, a short distance from the library.

Bloomington may well be called the "City of conventions," as the I. L. A. conflicted with a florists' convention, just closing as the librarians were gathering, ran counter attractions to the dog show during most of the sessions and made way for a bankers' convention at the close.

The credit for much of the success of the meeting belongs to the indefatigable president, Ange V. Milner, librarian of the Illinois state normal university, whose efforts were ably seconded by those of Miss Parham of the Withers library and her staff of capable young women.

The twelfth annual meeting of the I. L. A. will be famous in its history for several facts, but for none more than for the fact that the program was given exactly as scheduled. Nothing was postponed, with the exception of one or two committee reports, and nothing omitted. It was beyond question an exceedingly carefully planned and well managed meeting from first to last.

The attendance was excellent, starting in with a much larger number than is customary at the opening session, and continuing good until the meeting adjourned.

First session

The president called the meeting to order at about 3:15 p. m. on Wednesday, February 20, and H. D. Spencer, trustee of the Withers library of Bloomington, welcomed the association to Bloomington. Mr Spencer said that after he had carefully committed to memory the greater part of an encyclopedia article on libraries, he found that it had been written by Melvil Dewey, who, it was then hoped, would be able to be with us

as the guest of the I. L. A. and might be counted on to recognize his own words. Consequently Mr Spencer was forced to write his own address. He said that in considering the organization of a library four essentials are to be kept in mind: First, and most important, the librarian; second, the books; third, the method of administration, and, fourth, the building. Most cities emphasize this fourth essential to the neglect of the other three. The influence of a good library is always for good and the influence of a good book is always permanent. Mr Spencer closed by again extending a cordial welcome to the visiting librarians.

The president responded briefly to Mr Spencer's welcome, taking occasion to thank all those who had come to her assistance in making the program and helping to carry it out.

Miss Milner then discussed briefly the nature of the program, stating that the occasion of the Bloomington meeting had seemed an excellent opportunity to get at first hand the views of people who not only use libraries themselves but are chiefly concerned in teaching others how to make use of books. The members of the association therefore were to have the good fortune of hearing a series of papers from members of the faculties of the Illinois Wesleyan university and the Illinois state normal university written from the standpoint of the users of a public library.

Miss Milner referred also to the rapidly growing interest in Illinois history and the difficulties which libraries encounter in finding material on the subject, and called attention to the Illinois state historical society and the McLean county historical association.

Library science had not been overlooked in making up the program, and reports and discussions would be presented by persons of experience in different departments of library administration.

The possibilities of extending library interests in Illinois had also received consideration and a competent committee

had been chosen to report on library legislation in Illinois.

Miss Milner closed with a reference to the social features of the program and expressed a hope that the members in attendance might find the occasion one of rest and recreation as well as one of hard work in the consideration of important library problems.

The secretary's report followed, consisting of the minutes of the two former council meetings and an announcement that the earlier records of the association had been completed and put in order by a former secretary, Eleanor Roper, and had been received by the secretary on February 19. Report was accepted.

Next followed a paper on

What the public library can do for the small college

by Dr R. O. Graham, professor of chemistry at the Wesleyan university of Bloomington. Dr Graham considered his subject from two viewpoints, the right of the library to render assistance and the advantage to the college in receiving such assistance. While the speaker did not urge that a public library should buy for its college constituency technical works of reference useful only to a few students in closely specialized lines, he did urge the desirability of the acquisition by the library of hundreds of books needed admittedly by college instructors and their students, but at the same time of wide general interest. The college instructor of to-day is a specialist who knows or should know thoroughly the literature of his subject, and his selection of books in his own field should stamp such works as authoritative and helpful. Working in harmony the library staff and the college faculty should be of much assistance to one another. That a library thus selected cannot fail to influence the standard of reading among its patrons, the speaker believes is readily proved by a simple study of the statistics of library circulation in a college town. Dr Graham suggested the establishing of a reserve shelf or shelves for books needed by a given department.

During the discussion which followed

Dr Graham's paper, Miss Ahern recalled Mrs Fairchild's statement before the Chicago library club, to the effect that a library is often justified in spending a considerable sum for books for the use of *one* person in a community, when such a user gives back to the community in a resulting product much more than the value of the books. Miss Ahern believes that it is never a mistake for a public library to maintain a close relation with a small college.

The next paper was one on the Girl and the library, read by J. Rose Colby, professor of literature at the Illinois state normal university. Normal, and it proved to be one of the most original and interesting papers presented during the entire meeting.

The last paper of the first session was written by L. E. Stearns of the Wisconsin free library commission, on Regulate your hurry. As Miss Stearns could not be present, her paper was read by F. K. W. Drury, who entered well into the sly humor of the author and did full justice to her inimitable style. An abstract of his paper has already appeared in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for February, 1907.

Meeting adjourned.

Reception

On Wednesday evening the members of the association were the guests of the trustees of the Withers library at a delightful reception given in the parlors of the Illinois hotel. The guests were received by the members of the board assisted by their respective wives and husbands. During the evening an excellent orchestra furnished music, and elaborate refreshments were served in the ladies' ordinary. The occasion was in every respect most enjoyable.

A reunion dinner of the Illinois library school alumnae was given in the regular dining room of the hotel at 7 o'clock. Covers were laid for 18 and the affair proved as pleasant as it was informal. At the close Miss Sharp gave a very brief account of the condition of the school this year and thanked the alumnae whose generosity had made possible Miss Tyler's lectures to the school. The alum-

næ were glad to welcome two of the present senior class, Hilda White and Lucy Williams, as well as an older friend, Frederick W. Faxon of Boston, who was attending the meeting.

Second session

The second session was occupied by considerable business, as most of the reports of standing or special committees were presented during this part of the meeting.

The treasurer's report was read and referred on motion to an auditing committee, who reported it correct later.

The report from the council on nominations for officers for 1907-1908 was read by the secretary and approved.

The president then called for the report of the Committee on legislation. This committee, consisting of C. B. Roden, K. L. Sharp and M. E. Ahern, made a report through its chairman, giving a full review of the situation, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the Illinois library association assembled in annual meeting in the city of Bloomington unanimously endorses the principles embodied in House Bill no. 207, entitled: A bill for an act to create the Illinois department of libraries, to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries and to provide for the establishment, care and maintenance of free traveling libraries.

Resolved: That the Committee on legislation be continued and empowered to take such action as may seem wise and necessary to promote the passage of this bill.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the foregoing resolutions Mr Andrews asked for information as to the real authorship of the bill. Mr Roden replied that to the best of his knowledge Mr Heisl is the veritable author and that there is no politics whatever in the bill; it does not materially affect the interests of and is not to be understood as reflecting in any way upon the work of members of the State library staff.

Mr Andrews moved the adoption of the resolutions and the motion was sec-

onded and carried. In commenting on the resolutions offered by Mr Roden's committee, President Milner said that the bill is an apparently sincere effort, made in the interest of public library work, and should therefore commend itself to the membership of the I. L. A. She explained the personnel of the committee, stating that the chairman, Mr Roden, represented the public libraries of the state and Chicago interests; Miss Sharp, the side of education and state institutions, and Miss Ahern, the press and all library interests not otherwise provided for.

Mr Willcox of the Peoria public library followed with an appreciation of Miss Sharp's book, Illinois libraries, Part 1 of which was published in 1906. After paying tribute to the faithful work of Illinois women librarians, Mr Willcox spoke of the value of Illinois libraries as a librarian's tool. Nothing else takes its place and it would be an irreparable loss to the libraries of the state if the remaining parts should not appear for lack of financial support. Mr Willcox said that a "history of origins" is always of immense value to future historians, and that he ranked Illinois libraries as such. It is acknowledged that most histories of Illinois have not paid expenses, and no publisher can usually be found to handle such material; its publication, therefore, must depend upon the support given by public libraries of the state. The University of Illinois has published Part 1 and will pay nearly half the cost of issuing Parts 2, 3 and 4, leaving \$1,000 to be raised from other sources. Mr Willcox suggested that each librarian lay the matter before his own board and report the result to Miss Hubbell, treasurer of the I. L. A. Five dollars was suggested as a fair price for the remaining parts, which will form a volume of about 720 pages, and Mr Willcox believed that every public library in the state could purchase at least one copy. The Peoria public library has subscribed \$25, the Chicago public library and the John Crerar \$100 each.

At the close of Mr Willcox's remarks

it was moved and seconded that the Illinois library association endorse the plan proposed by Mr Willcox and that Mr Willcox and Miss Hubbell be appointed to carry out the plan of sending circular letters to the librarians throughout the state, calling to their attention the remaining parts of Illinois libraries. Motion carried.

The Committee on coöperation with the Illinois State historical society reported through its chairman, Miss Thayer, as follows: The committee has been in existence too short a time to accomplish much. It has, however, laid the question of coöperation before the last meeting of the Illinois State historical society, which appointed a committee of five to confer with the I. L. A. committee. A conference having been held on Wednesday evening, the chairman of the committee called upon Mrs Webber, the secretary of the Illinois State historical society, to present a plan of work. Mrs Webber made the following suggestions: That the members of the Illinois library association can do far more for the Illinois State historical society than the latter can do for them by sending to the society either source material which they have collected or, if a particular library does not wish to surrender any of its collections, by notifying the librarian of the Illinois State historical society where such material may be found. Mrs Webber referred in particular to the bibliography of Illinois authors now in preparation and asked for the coöperation of the librarians of the state. By way of illustration Mrs Webber suggested filing accounts of old settlers' meetings, G. A. R. reunions, reports of town officials, sermons, songs, photographs, etc.

C. W. Andrews, president of the American library association, was then introduced by the president and made a number of important statements with regard to the 1907 conference. In reviewing the aims and influence of the A. L. A. Mr Andrews called attention to the many advantages which result from membership in the American library association

and frequent attendance upon its meetings, and to the literature in the form of proceedings, booklists and bulletins issued by the publishing board which the members receive. In closing, Mr Andrews mentioned the desirability of as many librarians as possible taking advantage of the post-conference trip which will this year include the "beautiful sapphire country," the so-called "lake district" of the South, with the possibility of finishing the trip at Jamestown and including the exposition, which, it is hoped, will be ready for visitors by the last of May.

Subject headings

The latter part of the session was devoted to a round-table for the consideration of the proposed revision of the A. L. A. list of subject headings, with C. B. Roden as chairman. In introducing the subject Mr Roden said that Miss Crawford, who is in charge of the revision, is handling the subject in a thorough and scientific manner. Reference was then made to the series of questions published in the January number of *PUBLIC LIBRARIES*. Edition I was based largely upon theory and did not take into sufficient account the practical use of catalogs by librarians, catalogers and reference librarians.

Mr Roden then read a paper prepared by Philip S. Goulding, catalog librarian at the University of Illinois. Mr Goulding's paper was based upon the results of a conference of the heads of departments in the University of Illinois library not long ago, and the point of view is necessarily that of the large library. There was a preference expressed for enlarging the list by inserting geographical headings, historical events, technical and common names. The place and arrangement of the names of books of the Bible has aroused no little discussion, various plans having been suggested, some preferring the present form of Bible—O. T. and Bible—N. T., with books in each Testament in strict alphabetical order; others maintaining that this plan savors too much of a classed catalog and that it is more consistent to put each

book of the Bible in its correct alphabetic place in the main catalog. It was also suggested that the aid of some large theological library might be sought.

The elimination of obsolete headings and the insertion of new ones are, of course, to be approved.

With regard to the matter of "logical subheads or transpositions for large subjects which must also have form subdivisions (e g Medicine—Practice, or Medicine, practice of)," preference was expressed for the subhead, as being more logical and conducive to greater simplicity in alphabetizing. In the case of the "adjective phrase or noun with subhead (e g, Agricultural education, or Agriculture—Education)," the alternative form was preferred, making an exception in the names of languages and literatures. In the matter of cross references and "see alsos," Mr Goulding approved of the plan of getting out a printed form for such references, those not in use in any given library to be canceled. A library with a catalog already in process of making can hardly afford to introduce "suave or explanatory language," but some less abrupt directions might perhaps be used in a library just starting its catalog. The practice of distinguishing by *type* in place of separate lists of headings according as they are intended for a large or small library was recommended, in place of printing in an appendix. A list of approved geographical headings, references and form divisions would be invaluable to the cataloger of a small library.

With regard to the typographical makeup the "see alsos" would better remain with the headings and the "refer froms" be transferred to the right column. The whole work might be double spaced, with an interleaved edition for the large libraries. No increase in price is desirable. A note on the use and frequency of guide cards and some distinction in their color to distinguish between main headings and subdivisions might be desirable.

Miss Kennedy of the Jacksonville public library followed, her paper taking up

points in Miss Crawford's schedule which Mr Goulding's paper had not covered. Miss Kennedy advised a distinction between ancient and modern history in the case of countries whose history had been continuous and whose boundaries had remained practically unchanged, and also in an appendix a list of countries, and cities when of the same name as the former, with necessary cross references. The extent of divisions under History into chronological periods must be governed by the size of the library. A reader looking for recent events in Greece should not be compelled to look through all the entries under Greece—History. In the case of an ancient geographical name replaced by a modern one, both may be used if reference is made from one to the other.

Another puzzle for the cataloger is the best way to dispose of loose terms, as Poland (which has no present existence, either politically or geographically) and Central Asia, which, as a term, is elastic enough to cover half a dozen different Asiatic provinces or any one of them. The Eastern question, a very common phrase, is another stumbling block.

Another necessity is a list of logical subheads under Country, to assist in bringing about uniformity in the choice between subject entry or country subdivision. The tendency seems to be toward use of subject entries rather than country with subject subheads, reference from country being added whenever a reader might be expected to need it.

The question about languages and literatures Miss Kennedy would settle by inserting another list in the appendix illustrating the use of the national adjective prefix, and quoted the practice formerly of Miss Marvin in the Wisconsin summer school, who advised the use of six only: English, Latin, American, Anglo-Saxon, Hindü and Oriental. Miss Hitchler prefers entry under name of language or literature to country with subheads, as there is often a wide difference between the two. Mr Bishop advised unrestricted use of national or linguistic adjective prefix for language and litera-

ture only. Points 2, 3 and 4 (see January PUBLIC LIBRARIES) to be decided by each library. Points 7, 8, 9 and 10 to be settled by the committee. Common terms and new headings should be added freely.

Special emphasis was laid upon the question of transposition or logical subhead. Transpositions have only one point in their favor: They bring together all cards on a certain subject, which would otherwise be separated; otherwise they seem to meet with disapproval, as the reader never knows under which heading he will find the entry and may miss the cross reference. Whenever possible change a transposition to the corresponding subject with subdivisions. Transposition brings in puzzling questions of capitalization and arrangement.

The question of using adjective phrase or noun with subhead has been discussed at length in Cutter's rules. Such are Domestic economy, Child labor, Survival of the fittest, Labor and labor classes, and proper names, as Democratic party, and these are still sources of annoyance. Whenever it is found impossible to convert these phrases into subjects with subdivision, the committee's rule may be found helpful. Use noun and subhead as a rule and when in doubt, but use adjective form when it is the one universally used by the reader.

The chairman then called for a free discussion, which proved of general interest, though it was necessarily a brief one, owing to lack of time.

Miss Crawford's view that entries should be in exact alphabetical order, ignoring punctuation, was cited.

Mr Andrews—The John Crerar library felt at first that a scientific library should do things differently from a small library, but has gradually modified its practice and has nearly reached Miss Crawford's position of one alphabet, disregarding all punctuation except possibly that of titles.

Miss Dill—A test was made in Decatur. The public looks for transposed entries *among* subheads. Would enter books of the Bible under individual names, not under Bible. Miss Dill called

attention to the fact that question No. 17 had been omitted from both papers and suggested the desirability of referring occasionally from a minor subject to a more comprehensive one. She also emphasized the importance of including an approved list of geographical headings.

Interleaving the new edition was also discussed, giving rise to difference of opinion as to its advisability. A printed card index for those libraries which buy largely and are likely to congest the book in a few years was also suggested.

Miss Ahern—From the point of view of a user believes that in most dictionary catalogs there are found too many exceptions to the rules.

Miss Drake—In teaching young readers to use a card catalog these exceptions prove a great source of vexation.

Mr Drury—Objects to regarding marks of punctuation in arrangement. With regard to arrangement of entries for books of the Bible Mr Drury, after several years of experience in cataloging a theological library, entered a plea for the arrangement as found in the Bible under the general headings, Bible—Old Testament and Bible—New Testament, one argument being that such arrangement follows the order of arrangement on the shelves. He also maintained that all lives of Christ should be entered under the heading Christ, not Jesus Christ, and cited entries for lives of Buddha as analogous. This arrangement brings lives of Christ in the same part of the catalog as works on Christianity, Christology. "Refer froms" do not indicate whether reference is a "see" or "see also." The subject of guide cards was introduced; there seems to be no literature on the subject and there is no system. Librarians are obliged to learn the practice of other libraries. Help might be profitably introduced here, possibly in the preface.

Miss Dill—There are not enough references from individual names to books of the Bible.

Miss Hubbell—The public does not look under name of book for any book

in the Bible. Incidentally here the question of arrangement of bibliography was introduced. Rockford public library arranges in strict alphabet order. Other libraries file bibliography cards first in subject and others at the end.

Miss Dill asked for a further discussion of arrangement of transposed headings and suggested:

- History.
- History—Periods.
- History, ancient.
- History, philosophy of.
- Or
- History.
- History—Periods.
- History—Form subdivisions.
- History, transposed headings.

The chairman called for a show of hands and 12 voted for a strict alphabetic arrangement; 1 voted contrary.

In calling for a vote on the arrangement of entire books of the Bible, 3 voted for heading Bible—O. T. subdivision in order of books as they are printed in the Bible; alphabetical under Bible, 3 votes; alphabetical under Bible—O. T. and Bible—N. T., 1; each entry in its alphabetical place in the main catalog, 5. A large number refrained from voting.

The next point suggested by the chairman was whether decisions regarding form of subject headings should be made by catalogers, reference librarian or average intelligent reader, the consensus of opinion being that the opinion of the reference librarian is likely to be influenced by that of the average intelligent reader and that it should have weight.

The question of revision and extension was then considered on the basis of expense. What, if anything, should be cut in the interests of economy? It was advised that lists of geographical heads might go and reference to Century cyclopedia of proper names or some equally good authority be recommended.

Mr Andrews—Suggested the omission of scientific terms from special lists.

Miss Sharp—Believed it impracticable to include cyclopedic information if the price is to be kept low. There was

unanimity in the opinion that the price should not be raised.

The chair asked the consideration of the problem regarding the possible demand for a card edition of the "see alsos" and "refer froms."

Mr Andrews—For 20,000 cards the best possible rate would be one-quarter of a cent per card, making a prohibitive cost for a card edition.

Mr Drury—Suggested the possibility of the Library of Congress issuing a card list of its subject headings which might supplement the A. L. A. list later.

The chairman stated that the editor of the forthcoming new edition of A. L. A. list of subject headings would be grateful for suggestions from individuals. Information is to be sent to the headquarters of the A. L. A. publishing board.

Meeting then adjourned to meet for the afternoon session at the Illinois state normal university at Normal.

Third session

The third session was held in the library of the Illinois state normal university at Normal, by invitation of the president and faculty of that institution. In calling the meeting to order, President Milner took occasion to refer to the work of the Library section of the National educational association, and then introduced Miss Ahern, who is actively interested in the work of that section, as chairman of the meeting.

The first paper of the session was presented by D. C. Ridgley, professor of geography in the I. S. N. U.

The library and the educational museum

Prof. Ridgley mentioned three educational institutions which should influence every child, namely, the public school, the public library and the public museum. The first two systems are already well developed and are working along parallel lines; the third, the museum, as a factor in education is just beginning to be appreciated. As it develops, it also will work along lines parallel to the other two. A well-ordered museum should contain not only specimens, but a large

collection of pictures showing people and processes. These should be cataloged and classified and need not be expensive as they can be obtained for the asking from railroad guides, trade catalogs, magazines and other sources. Such pictures can be cut, mounted and made available at a comparatively slight cost. Stereograph and lantern slides can be had from the regular dealers at reasonable prices. Prof. Ridgley advocated building, in connection with the public library, a museum, containing also a lecture hall equipped with a good lantern and a large collection of slides available for use by any teacher who would care to bring a class to the library for an illustrated lecture. The speaker then referred to work of this nature already undertaken by a few progressive librarians, quoting the museums in connection with the libraries of Buffalo and Springfield, Mass. The former sends specimens and books related to any school grade in the city. "Teachers need books to teach from and things to teach about."

There are various ways of carrying on this co-operation between the school and the library-museum, one plan being to send books on a given subject to a school. The plan may be worked in this manner. Suppose a class to be studying the geography of China. The silk industry will naturally come up for consideration and books on this industry may be sent to the grade. After reading the books, the pupils, accompanied by their teacher, make a visit to the museum, where they examine a series of specimens showing the progress of the silk industry from the cocoon and larval stage of the worm, to the manufactured silk ribbon, thread, etc. This examination of the thing itself will usually send the pupils back to re-read the books.

Some collections may safely be taken to the school room; others may be displayed in the library with reference material placed on a table conveniently near, so that the pupils may do their own looking up of references.

The Chicago Bureau of geography was organized a few years ago by a

number of public school teachers in the effort to secure better material for teaching. This is now under the protection of the Board of education, which sends out small traveling museums to the schools, loaned for a week or two at a time. The teachers of St Clair county are following a similar plan and all speak enthusiastically of the results thus far, but the efforts are too few and too scattered. The speaker believes that now is the time for librarians and teachers to co-operate along these lines. The library should begin by developing those subjects most used in the public school. Pennsylvania has set an excellent example, the Philadelphia Commercial museum having prepared, classified and labeled an extensive series of specimens, and furnished the same free of charge to any school in the state. This work can be done much more cheaply and satisfactorily by a central organization than by the unaided efforts of individual libraries. The speaker suggests the state library at Springfield as an excellent center for Illinois. The librarian should not fear a small beginning. If used effectively, a small collection will grow rapidly. Local dealers will often help with contributions from their stock. Silks from Cheney Brothers of Hartford, Conn., cocoa and chocolate from Huyler's of New York City, flour from the Pillsbury-Washburn Mills, Minneapolis, and cements from the Owl Cement Co., La Salle, Ill., make good collections for starting. The speaker closed by calling attention to the exhibits installed in the library for closer inspection at the close of the session, and these exhibits were later found to be of great interest.

The second paper was on the

Scholar and the reference library

and was read by Manfred J. Holmes, professor of psychology at the I. S. N. U. Prof. Holmes held that the searcher after information cares not what the library has apart from his subject. Any library that does not meet the needs of its patrons is no library in the present use of the term. Prof. Holmes stated a number of essentials for the library if it

is to be used by the scholar. Its informational sources must be authentic, reliable and up to date. It must make these sources available through its records and it must provide a comfortable place for consulting them. The question of furnishing duplicate copies of books needed simultaneously by a number of readers was touched upon, also the value of magazines for reference work. Inter-library loans came in for their share of praise as a boon to the smaller and less generously supplied library. There should be in every Congressional district at least one depository for public documents available to all within the district. A properly qualified reference librarian and a good annotated catalog were mentioned as of first importance. Immediate accessibility to reserved books and an elimination of all "red tape" was advocated. A frequent user will often need to know the plan of classification of the whole collection. A poor librarian is the weakest place in a library, but there is danger of too much zeal at times. The speaker advocated the weeding out of obsolete books, which he believes should be transferred to the museum, but kept near the library. The library methods of the scholar have an important bearing upon the reference library; often these methods are very poor and wasteful of his time as well as that of the librarian. In conclusion, Mr Holmes stated as his belief that the student of the remote future, when he investigates the conditions of ancient American history, will find the best contribution of the United States to civilization to be a higher order of social and personal life.

Mr Holmes' paper was then discussed by Mr Andrews, who said that he held practically the same view as those just expressed, with perhaps some difference of emphasis. Mr Andrews at first called attention to the definition of a reference library, two ideas being uppermost, namely, a working collection for immediate service, or a collection of books which do not circulate. The ideals of a reference library are often difficult

to realize. The selection, directing and purchase are among the functions of a librarian. The librarian should have the benefit of expert advice in purchasing. This is not always easy to apply, as these experts may have a decided personal bias.

The speaker believed that books ought to be on the shelves when asked for, not after expert advice is given too late to be of service. Many difficulties are in the way of adequate purchase, chiefly lack of funds. Development should be uniform among different subjects, sufficiently elastic and at the same time sufficiently firm. Books of a reference library should be kept in the library, though difficulties occasioned by binding, rebinding, inter-library loans will always make this rule a difficult one to observe. Mr Andrews advocated a great central lending library for scholars all over the country.

Use should be made as convenient as possible. Free access to stacks should be permitted, though with a suitable and adequate collection in the reading room, such requests will soon be reduced to a minimum, especially when a proper catalog is provided. Periodicals should especially be easy of access. Photograph, seminar and study rooms should be provided as well as lecture rooms.

There should be a reasonably close classification on the shelves, though this can easily be overdone. A chronological arrangement of subject is often helpful; a large bibliographic collection with good catalogs and indexes is of service.

Mr Andrews reminded his audience that an ideal librarian cannot be secured without paying the price. The specialist is likely to be ignorant of things outside his province and impatient of ignorance within it.

Mr Andrews questioned the wisdom and practicability of Mr Holmes' suggestion that books be divided into books wanted and books not wanted, which has also been advocated by President Eliot in his plan of a "cold storage warehouse for books not often called for," and said that this plan is impossible in

practice, as the books stored one month may be wanted the next. He advocated the use of undesirable portions of the building for storage, and the bringing into the stacks proper, always when possible under the best expert advice obtainable, those books likely to be used most.

Second evening session

At the meeting on Thursday evening President Milner introduced the speaker of the evening, President David Felmley of the Illinois state normal university, who spoke on the People and the public library from the standpoint of an educator. Mr Felmley said that the mission of the school is to make good and worthy citizens. One of the chief aims of the school should be to multiply the means of refined enjoyment. It should broaden the soul and cause it to recognize the great possibilities of life. The speaker went on to say that the school must add to man's skill, to his increasing productiveness, to his efficiency as a worker. Man must work with his fellows, for his happiness and productiveness alike are enhanced by his habit of working in co-operation with others.

The duty of education, the speaker declared, is to develop a loyal, true and responsible citizen, and the school should aim at this work of social efficiency. There are three elements in the make-up of a school—the teacher, the apparatus and the library. The most that the teacher can do is to provide an environment for the child. The apparatus is only a supplementary force; the library is the goal toward which others aim. To teach children to read is the great aim of the school. We have taught them to read when we have taught them the use of the library. The library is but a continuation of the school. The man who does not have the advantages of a school will get books and read them for himself. The self-made man is usually the book-made man. Witness Lincoln and Franklin. Democracy recognizes everywhere the importance of the school. In Switzerland, the freest of all republics, we find the largest fraction of the public revenue is spent in educating the youth.

Mere ability to read and write is no guaranty for an intelligent voter. The first demand for service is that those who serve us shall serve us well. This implies that the one who serves us shall be taught. From this demand there has arisen the technical school. All, however, cannot attend the technical school. Shall they therefore be deprived of the aid which they need in order that their services may be worth more? The library therefore offers practically the only means of instruction for many of our workers. The library does not do its best social work unless it provides the young mechanic, architect, worker in general, with the means of promoting his efficiency.

The public library is not doing its best work so long as too many of the people think it is a place where we go to draw out novels. The librarian must be able to do more than write a plain hand, place books on the shelves and find them again. A good librarian demands as fine an equipment to carry on her work as can be found in any other calling. The librarian must know not only about books but the books themselves. The reading habit is not yet developed sufficiently among most people, and the library must encourage such development.

President Felmley was followed by a stereopticon lecture on Historic spots in Illinois, given by W E Andrews of Taylorville, Ill. The views were excellent and the lecture was a thoroughly enjoyable one. At its close President Milner urged all present to support Mr Heintz's bill, now before the Legislature, for the improvement of library conditions in the state.

Mr Andrews warned the librarians present that as Parkman's works have been selected by the Teachers' reading circle committee for the coming year, there will be frequent occasion to learn and help others to learn something of the history of Illinois.

The meeting adjourned.

Fourth session

The last session of the Illinois library association was called to order at 9 a.

m. on Friday, by President Milner. A cordial invitation was extended to the I. L. A. by Jacksonville for the meeting of 1908. The matter was referred to the executive board for action.

The first half of the meeting was devoted to a report of news from the field by a number of different librarians representing different types of libraries, conducted by Miss Dunbar, of the Western Illinois normal school at Macomb.

Miss Baker, head cataloger of Northwestern university library, reported on the reorganization of that library. Since 1904, Library of Congress cards have been used for current accessions.

Cards are also bought from the John Crerar library to supplement the L. C. cards, and for those books for which no printed cards can be obtained, written entries are used.

The experiment of using printed catalog cards is regarded as eminently successful at Northwestern.

Miss Lewis, of the same library, made an interesting report on the introduction of self-government in the staff at Northwestern. The staff consists of eight women, all college graduates, giving full time. A model schedule for time is made out and posted and any assistant desirous of changing her schedule files a request, which is arranged and posted when the new week's schedule goes into effect. Thus the librarian is relieved of the necessity of arranging substitutions and the work suffers no interruption. Miss Lewis believes that this plan has developed a stronger *esprit de corps* among members of the staff. She also referred to the monthly staff meeting over which each member presides in turn. Miss Lewis' paper will be published in full later.

Miss Dickey, of the Chicago Normal school library, reported on her new library quarters on the third floor of a large building.

Miss Allin reported from the Decatur college and Industrial school. It con-

tains about 5000 bound volumes, a few unbound ones and about 100 technical and other periodicals, with pamphlets. The circulation is restricted to faculty and students. The total endowment of the institution, available for administration, is \$62,300, and the annual income for administration of departments, \$7900, of which the library receives \$779. The collection represents all branches of knowledge and has been selected by heads of departments.

Miss Hoover, of the Galesburg public library, spoke especially of her work with the students of Knox college and Lombard university. These institutions are cramped for book funds and their students depend largely on the public library, which grants them the same privileges that it does other citizens, most of their work, however, being done at the library.

The question of discipline is always present, even when students are entirely well-intentioned, and Miss Hoover asks for suggestions.

Miss Garver reported for a small public library recently started. The LaSalle public library was opened Jan. 21, 1907, with 2000 v. and no records of any kind. The new building is not yet completed. With 570 card holders and 2000 v., all told, it is something of a problem to supply everyone with new books. There is no reference work as yet, for the town has a very large foreign population, composed chiefly of Italians and Poles. There is no woman's club and the high school has its own excellent library. Miss Garver reported difficulty in keeping older people quiet and asked for suggestions.

Miss Miles, of Aurora public library, does not insist upon absolute quiet in the children's room, which is downstairs.

Mrs. Maude Henning reported for the Plano township library, which is spending its first year in a new building. This library is greatly hampered in its reference work by lack of periodicals. Recently it advertised for gifts

of magazines with the result of 14 complete sets waiting to be bound. The library circulates periodicals. A story hour is managed by two volunteers on Saturday at 3 p. m.

Miss Hoppel, of Joliet public library, reported a library with no specialized constituency. It issues teachers' cards, on which any number of books may be drawn; has a children's room, open stacks, reserves the books for women's club programs for use at the library; uses L. C. cards. Its open-shelf system has resulted in larger binding bills and some losses. The library issues a non-fiction card and a fiction card, on each of which one book may be drawn.

Miss Hubbell, of the Rockford public library, reported a collection of 45,000 v. and a branch of 3,000 v., 500 of which are Swedish books. This is also a library co-operating with a college community. The library buys books which the college needs and feels justified. The library issues a monthly bulletin, which entails much work, but is very successful in advertising the library and new books, at a cost of \$9.50 for 750 copies. Miss Hubbell states that it had been a puzzling question with her to get the bulletins into the hands of the people. With over 9000 borrowers the library has left over each month a large number of its 750 bulletins. Mr. Wright suggested that they be put into books as they are circulated, until the supply is exhausted. Miss Hubbell works with factory girls through the secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Jutton reported from the University of Illinois library, calling attention to the new library handbook recently published by the university for the use of students and others who may require information about the library.

The last report of the morning was made by Miss Lindsay, of the Evanston public library, who made several good suggestions. Attention was called to the new library editions issued by Scribner, which, by experi-

ment, the Evanston library has found will outwear other editions of the same work, though there is practically no difference in the price. The epidemic of scarlet fever at Evanston closed the circulation for 10 days. The library tried the experiment of fumigating with dry heat and found it to be entirely unsuccessful, as it burned up two books and badly injured two others. The library is trying the experiment of allowing a small boy to work out his fine.

P. B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., was the guest of the association and read a very practical paper on book-buying and other library problems. This paper will appear in full later.

At the close of the last paper the president called for the reports of committees. The auditing committee reported through its chairman, H. A. Gould, that the committee had examined the accounts of the treasurer and had found them correct in every particular. The report was accepted.

It was moved by Miss Sharp that the secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the association for the nominations for office as made by the Council. Carried.

The committee on library institutes reported through its chairman, Miss Price, as follows:

The committee on Library institutes would respectfully submit the following report: Preparations are being made to hold a library institute at Gilman. We hope to have at this meeting the librarians and assistants from the libraries at Loda, Paxton, Onarga, Fairbury, Watseka and Hoopeston. To hold other institutes, it would be necessary to add to the fund which we have at our disposal. There is at present in the treasury only \$8.00. The fund has been raised during the last two years through special donations from the members of the association and those interested in the work. In order to continue these institutes and supplement them by other extension work we wish to urge upon every member of the association to do

all in his power to forward the passing of the library bill now before the state legislature.

ANNA MAY PRICE,
BERTHA ROYCE,
JEANNETTE DRAKE.

The report was approved and the committee continued, the chairman being instructed to send any important communication to PUBLIC LIBRARIES for publication.

The committee on resolutions reported acknowledgment of courtesies, hospitality and help to the various sources that had contributed to the success of the meeting. The report was adopted. The following was unanimously passed by a rising vote:

"We feel that we cannot close this meeting without expressing our sincere appreciation of the ability and industry of the retiring president, Ange V. Milner, to whom in a large measure is due the success of this annual gathering. With great patience and much sacrifice of time and strength she has labored, in the face of heavy odds, to make up the excellent programs which we have enjoyed, and over which she has presided with so much force. It is proper that we here record our appreciation of her efforts, and it is as much a pleasure as a duty to do so.

The president declared the meeting adjourned. With a registration of 89, 58 of whom were librarians, and the remainder teachers, club women and others vitally interested in library work; with a record of every paper and report presented as printed on the program, the twelfth annual meeting may indeed claim to have set a standard for future meetings of the Illinois library association.

FRANCES SIMPSON, Sec'y.

Council meetings

At a preliminary meeting of the council, held on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the resignation of President Henry C. Remann, Lincoln library, Springfield, was read by the secretary. The council voted to accept Mr Re-

mann's resignation, after which Miss Hubbell moved that the council show its appreciation of the loyal and unselfish services of Miss Milner, the vice-president, by electing her president for the remainder of the year. This was seconded and unanimously carried.

On account of the vacancy in the vice-presidency caused by the election of Miss Milner to the office of president, Margaret Dunbar, librarian of the Western Illinois normal school at Macomb, was chosen vice-president for the remainder of the year.

The council then adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

During the progress of the reception on Wednesday evening the council met to nominate officers for the coming year. It was moved by Miss Simpson that the name of M. E. Ahern, editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES, be considered the unanimous choice of the council for president. Motion seconded and carried.

The other officers nominated by the council were: Vice-president, Nellie E. Parham, librarian of the Withers library, Bloomington; secretary, F. K. W. Drury, order librarian, University of Illinois, Urbana; treasurer, Jane P. Hubbell, librarian, Rockford public library; members of the council, C. B. Roden, Chicago public library, and E. S. Willcox, librarian, Peoria public library, Ange V. Milner, as the retiring president, being the fifth member of the executive board.

The council then proceeded to elect three financial directors in accordance with the provisions of its charter and its constitution, as follows: Judge S. A. Foley, trustee of the Lincoln public library; Anna F. Hoover, librarian, Galesburg public library, and Alice G. Evans, librarian, Decatur public library.

A. L. A. Section for Library Schools

The suggestion for a library school teachers' section is a good one, and it is to be hoped that the library schools will so regard it and give an opportunity for much good that would come from it. LIBRARY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Some Government Libraries

At the regular meeting of the District of Columbia library association on Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, 1907, the program consisted of papers concerning the library of the Department of Agriculture and some of its branch libraries. The initial paper was given by Miss Clark, librarian of the department. The library dates from 1839, when an agricultural division was created in the patent office, under the department of state. In 1869, seven years after the formation of the present department of agriculture, the library contained about 1000 volumes. In 1871 the library was deemed of sufficient size for the appointment of a librarian, and from then its growth increased until in 1889 it contained 20,000 volumes. During the summer of 1889 W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst college, prepared an original scheme of classification for the library, the application of which he superintended for a short time. W. P. Cutter, appointed librarian in 1893, made the library more available, introduced modern methods, arranged a reading room, filled up fragmentary sets, and instituted a dictionary catalog; so that the library was made "a working laboratory instead of a miscellaneous storehouse." Under Mr Cutter the various libraries of the several bureaus were brought under the control of the department librarian. Miss Clark succeeded Mr Cutter in 1901. The library now contains over 93,000 books and pamphlets, about one-third of which are in the branch libraries of various bureaus located at a distance from the main library. The dictionary catalog contains over 160,000 cards. The library has purchased two special collections, Franz Baur's library on forestry and Prof. Riley's collection on entomology. The library began to publish in 1894 a bulletin, and in 1900 index cards to department publications, and later cards for three foreign agricultural periodicals. The annual appropriation has increased from \$1000 in

1871 to \$25,880 in 1906. At present all publications, with the exception of law books for the Forest service, are purchased by the department librarian.

Miss Stockbridge furnished a paper on the Work in the branch library of Forest service, in which she said:

An interesting part of the work of this library is the care of a collection of 25,000 mounted photographs illustrating forest conditions, forest trees and the various problems with which the Forest service is dealing. Most of these pictures are taken by the members of the service in connection with their field investigations, while many have been procured by purchase, exchange or donation. The mounted photographs are classified according to watersheds, of which there are 147. Each is then given a letter and number from the Cutter author table, from the name of the place in which it was taken, followed by the initial of the author. The photographs are used for illustrating the reports of the members of the service, magazine and newspaper articles, and lectures promoting interest in forestry, for educational work in school and college, for forest study, etc. During the year ending June 30, 1906, 1677 mounted prints were given away for educational purposes. A collection of about 4000 lantern slides made from the service negatives is kept on file in the library. These are for use of the service, and for persons desiring to use them in lecturing on forestry. Last year the service loaned 2355 slides. Sometimes one-fourth of the collection is out at one time.

Mrs B. O. Rogers, librarian of the Bureau of animal industry, stated that the library consists of about 8000 volumes and about 260 periodicals devoted to the subjects of veterinary science, medicine, bacteriology, chemistry and allied sciences. At present articles in about a dozen periodicals and certain marked articles in others are indexed. A comprehensive index to veterinary science and allied subjects has been

maintained for many years, including very specific and technical subjects pertaining to the work of the bureau.

The taxonomic section of the branch library in the Bureau of plant industry was described by Miss Warner, librarian in charge of the collection. It contains about 2800 books and 2500 pamphlets, of which about four-fifths are botanical. About 300 serials are handled. The catalog is designed to incorporate all the titles on botany and related subjects to be found in the libraries of the city, and though by no means complete, we now have about 20,000 author cards, including many index entries. Everything possible in the way of printed cards is made use of, including many for scientific serials and for works of travel, in addition to those relating to purely botanical subjects. Only publications in frequent use are kept in the library. Books for occasional reference are borrowed from the main library and from other libraries in Washington or other cities.

The entomological collection was described by Miss Colcord, librarian in charge. This special library contains about 4000 books and 6000 pamphlets. The subject of economic entomology has a notable representation in this library, it being considered by entomologists the best known. The collection of books on apiculture numbers about 400. The late Dr C. V. Riley, at one time entomologist of the department, did much in beginning this collection, and after his death his private library was purchased by the Department library. In addition to the catalog for books and pamphlets, one is maintained for the special subject of economic entomology, the references being taken from books, periodicals, newspapers or from any source affording information relative to the subject. Another subject catalog consisting of the entomological cards published by the Concilium Bibliographicum in Zurich is maintained.

EARL G. SWEM.

A. L. A. Meeting for 1907

While the Travel committee of the A. L. A. are not able, at this writing, to announce definite arrangements for the proposed meeting at Asheville, May 23-29, they have prepared a table showing probable cost from various points of departure if the association goes there. The figures in each case cover transportation charges to Asheville and return, including Pullman rates and six days at Battery Park hotel, the basis being two in a room without bath. Accommodations may be had at small hotels and boarding houses at less price than that contracted for at the Battery Park hotel. The estimates are believed to exceed the actual cost, the committee feeling it wiser to err on that side. Meals en route to and from Asheville are not included.

Albany (via New York city), \$62.50; Atlanta, \$35; Baltimore, \$47.50; Boston, \$65; Buffalo, \$55; Chicago, \$55; Cincinnati, \$45; Cleveland, \$52.50; Denver (not via Washington), \$100; Milwaukee, \$60; Minneapolis, \$80, New Orleans, \$55; New York, \$55; Philadelphia, \$50; Pittsburgh, \$52.50; St Louis, \$55; Washington, \$45.

The committee has planned for trips to Jamestown and other points. Hotel accommodations at Norfolk and Jamestown will be not less than three dollars a day. Members from the West and South would be obliged to return to Asheville to have their tickets validated. The round trip from Asheville to Jamestown will cost approximately \$25, not including meals and Pullmans. The trip to Toxaway and return to Asheville, including a stay of four days at Toxaway, will cost about \$20.

Wishing to form some idea of the probable number of those who intend to be present at the conference, the Travel committee asks each member who intends to go to Asheville to signify such intention at once by addressing the Travel committee, 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass. The members are requested to state exactly what accommodations and room-mate are desired. Rooms will be assigned in order of application. Mem-

bers are further requested not to send in application unless sender feels reasonably sure that he will attend the conference.

The Travel committee announces that Charles H. Brown of the John Crerar library of Chicago has been added to its members. Mr Brown requests that members intending to journey from the West should correspond with him at once.

Later—The Southeastern Passenger Association has granted a half-rate fare in its territory, south of the Ohio river, to Asheville and return.

Reading List on Nature Study

General

Nature study idea. Bailey.
Outlook to nature. Bailey.
Nature study and life. Hodge.
Nature study and the child. Scott.

Botany

Field book of wild flowers. Mathews.
Trees in winter. Huntingdon.
Tree book. Rogers.
How to know the ferns. Parsons.

Animals, birds and insects

Sharp eyes. Gibson.
School of the woods. Long.
Red fox. Roberts.
Wild animals I have known. Thompson.
Life and love. Morley.
Manual for the study of insects. Comstock.
Ways of the six-footed. Comstock.
Wasps and their ways. Morley.
Bird-life. Chapman.
Birds that hunt and are hunted. Doubleday.
How to attract the birds. Blanchan.
Field book of wild birds and their music. Mathews.
Citizen bird. Wright.
Squirrels and other fur-bearers. Burroughs.
How to keep bees. Comstock.

Poetry, stories, etc.

Jungle books. Kipling.
Call of the wild. London.
Freckles. Porter.
Picciola, or the Prison flower. Saintine.
Walden. Thoreau.
Garden of a commuter's wife.
Songs of nature. Burroughs.
Nature in verse. Lovejoy.
Posy wing. Wiggins and Smith.
Song of the cardinal. Porter.
Poems. John B. Tabb.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Library Schools

Drexel institute

Through the kindness of Librarian Thomson an arrangement has been made by which the students of the Library school are to have practical experience in the branches of the Free library of Philadelphia. Each student is assigned definite time every week for service in the Free library. The students thus are having an opportunity to observe the many problems that arise in branch libraries.

Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulating department of the New York public library, spoke to the class on February 6 on the subject of the administration of branch libraries.

The students and staff of the Library school had the very great pleasure recently of seeing the private library and picture gallery of George C. Thomas of the board of trustees. A most delightful afternoon was spent among the books and pictures. Mr Thomas' collection is one of the finest in the city.

The Library school students attended the binding round table discussion which was held February 8 in connection with the binding exhibit lent by Mr Dana of Newark, and which proved to be a very successful one. Gilbert D. Emerson, binder for the Free library of Philadelphia, led the discussion. Many questions were asked by the librarians present, which Mr Emerson could answer from the practical binder's point of view. His familiarity with the needs of public library binding made his replies of value to librarians. The discussion was most informal.

Graduate notes

Mary P. Farr, class of '95, is organizing the library of Zanesville, O.

Helen M. Bunting, class of '98, who has been since her graduation in charge of the reference department of the Free library of Philadelphia, has been made librarian of the Lehigh ave. branch of the Free library.

Helen D. Subers, class of '03, is organizing the library of the Sweet Briar institute, Sweet Briar, Va.

Susan K. Becker, class of '03, has resigned her position as assistant in the State college library of Pennsylvania, to join the staff of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Mary E. Kaighn, class of '05, has been engaged to organize the library of the Lutheran theological library at Mt. Airy. The library will soon occupy its new building, which is called the Krauth memorial library. Agnes V. P. Wright, class of '05, will assist Miss Kaighn.

Elizabeth Newman, class of '05, has been made librarian of the Hudson Guild, New York city.

Edna Swartz, class of '06, is organizing the library of the Divinity school, Philadelphia.

ALICE B. KROEGER, Director.

University of Illinois

An abstract of the lectures given before the school by Alice S. Tyler is being published by the Illinois state library school association for distribution to all former students.

F. W. Faxon of Boston gave an informal talk to the juniors on February 20 on the subject of Periodicals.

An account of the dinner and reunion of the Library school during the recent Bloomington meeting is given in the proceedings of the meeting elsewhere in this number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The senior class visited the Chicago libraries and book stores from March 11 to March 15. Miss Sharp was in charge of the party.

Renée B. Stern, ex. '98, has resigned as library supervisor for the Chicago telephone Company.

Mary L. Martin, 1901, formerly cataloger in the Cincinnati Young men's mercantile library, has been appointed to a position in the Cleveland public library.

Willia K. Garver, 1903, is organizer and librarian of the La Salle (Ill.) public library.

Word has been received of the recent death of Clarissa Louise Howell, A. B. in library science, 1904, who died at her home in Beloit, Wis., after an illness lasting many months. After her year's work

in the Library school, Miss Howell held the position successively of assistant cataloger and reference librarian at Iowa state university.

Marcia B. Clay, 1905, has resigned as cataloger at University of Illinois on account of ill health.

Lily Gray, 1906, has been appointed cataloger in the office of the *Spokesman-Review* at Spokane, Wash.

Julia Wright Merrill, 1903, has returned to the catalog department of the Cincinnati public library.

Margaret A. Gramesley, 1904, is assistant in the Ohio state library.

Christina Denny, A. B. in library science, 1904, has been appointed reviser of junior cataloging in the Illinois library school.

Mrs Grace Goodale Keator, 1903, is living at Empire, Canal zone, Panama.

Agnes M. Cole, 1901, has been appointed acting librarian of the Hearst free library at Lead, South Dakota, during the absence on leave of the librarian, Mrs Julia Concannon.

Word has been received of the death on January 6 of Susan Wright Steddom, ex. 1907.

FRANCES SIMPSON.

Western Reserve university

Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa library commission, gave a course of six lectures during the week of February 11, on the organization and administration of small libraries. The students are working on an interesting practical problem in the organization of a small library in the new Y. W. C. A. building, of which the Cleveland public library is to have charge, and which will include a public neighborhood station and a Y. W. C. A. library; beginning with the floor plans they will also work on the furnishing and equipment for the library and the selection of the books. The advantage of a real over a theoretical problem is very noticeable in class discussions.

On Saturday, February 9, Miss Henry entertained the class at her home, and on February 14 Miss Whittlesey gave a valentine tea in honor of Miss Tyler to about 60 library school and library guests. WILLIAM H. BRETT, Dean.

University of California

It has been decided to hold a Summer school in library methods this year in the University of California. There will be a six weeks' course beginning June 24 and ending August 4. The school will be under the direction of Mary L. Jones. Further information may be had by applying to J. C. Rowell, library University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Chautauqua

The seventh annual session of the Chautauqua summer library school will be held July 6-August 16. The course of study is general and is designed for librarians and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended course offered in regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study during the summer months. This course is especially planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks, each requiring 40 hours of study. Lectures and instruction will deal with library organization and administration, library technique, selection, buying and care of books, library building and equipment, statistics and accounts, library extension, work with children and study classes. The Chautauqua and neighboring libraries give the students practical work under the direction of their instructors. Practice work is carefully revised. Visits are made to Buffalo and other places of interest and benefit to library workers.

Dr Melvil Dewey will be general director of the school, supervising its policy and work. Mary E. Downey, librarian of the Public library of Ottumwa, Ia., will be resident director and will have immediate charge of the work. Faith E. Smith, librarian of Public library of Sedalia, Mo., and Sabra W. Vought, librarian of the University of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn., will be general instructors. Louise Connelley will present the course for teachers.

A splendid course of 10 lectures on the administration of the school library will be given by Louise Connelley, su-

pervisor of schools, Camden, N. J., formerly of Newark, N. J. This will be helpful not only to the library students, but will also be an opportunity for the hundreds of teachers who attend the Chautauqua summer schools.

The work of the staff will be supplemented by lectures from Dr Dewey, Dr George E. Vincent, Mary Eileen Ahern, Mary E. Hazeltine, preceptor of Wisconsin library school; Mrs H. L. Elmendorf, assistant librarian, Buffalo public library, and Frances Jenkins Olcott, director of the training class for children's librarians, Pittsburgh.

The object of the course is to help librarianship. It is open only to those who are already engaged in library work or have definite appointment to library positions. The class is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. Early application should be made. Address all applications to Mary E. Downey, resident director, Public library, Ottumwa, Ia.

Chautauqua has each summer special railway rates from all over the country, with facilities for travel that make it easy of access from all parts of the country.

It has a delightful climate, with a great lake 20 miles long on a high plateau 1290 feet above the sea. Its remarkable natural attractions have been wonderfully supplemented by 33 years of constant development since the Chautauqua institution was founded in 1874.

It has unusual provision for satisfactory board and rooms at very moderate cost.

Its daily program during the whole six weeks of the school offers without charge a series of lectures, concerts, readings, discussions and other entertainments and facilities that have made a reputation elsewhere unequaled. Many of the great leaders of American thought speak from its platform and not a few of the strongest men of other countries. The whole atmosphere of

the place is unequaled as a six weeks' home for the average librarian or assistant who comes from the smaller places, and who will profit greatly by this unique Chautauqua life.

Forbes library

Beginning June 24, 1907, and continuing for five weeks, a course in library methods will be given at Forbes library, under the direction of W. P. Cutter, librarian of Forbes library.

The course will include the usual technical methods and will consist of two hours' lectures and four hours' practice daily. Saturday will be devoted to recreation or visiting neighboring libraries. Forbes library is within easy distance from four college libraries and several public libraries varying in size.

Lectures will be given from time to time by specialists in the library field.

The course is planned especially for librarians in small libraries and assistants in larger ones.

Board may be had at five to eight dollars a week. The fee for the course is \$25. This includes all material used and all expenses except trips to other libraries.

For further information address W. P. Cutter, Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.

Indiana

The sixth Summer school for librarians, conducted by the Public library commission of Indiana, will be held at Winona Lake, Ind., July 9-August 17. The course of instruction is open to those who have had a four years' high school course, or its equivalent, and who are filling library positions creditably, or are under definite appointment to them. Entrance examinations will not be required.

The instructors will include Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the Public library commission, director; Merica Hoagland, director of the Winona technical institute library school, Indianapolis; Anna R. Phelps, head instructor of the Winona technical institute library school; Lillian B. Arnold, assistant state organizer, Pub-

lic library commission; Arne Kildal, New York state library school, 1907; Clarence B. Lester, legislative reference librarian, Indiana state library; Lovina Knowlton, of the Gertrude Stiles bindery of Chicago. In addition to the regular instructors, there will be a number of special lecturers, including Jacob P. Dunn, president, Public library commission; D. C. Brown, state librarian; Virginia C. Tutt, president of the Indiana library association, and others.

Instruction and lectures will be given on technical processes, reference work, trade bibliographies, work with children and schools, library administration, library buildings, book mending and binding, etc.

Those who perform satisfactorily the work of the course and pass the final examinations, are granted certificates which indicate this.

Winona Lake is a delightful place for a summer school, affording as it does many recreative features, and unusual opportunities outside of school hours for concerts and lectures.

Tuition for the six weeks' course, \$10. All inquiries for further information about the school should be addressed to Chalmers Hadley, secretary Public library commission, State House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa

The Iowa library commission announces the seventh annual session of the summer school for library training, to be held at the State university of Iowa, June 17 to July 27, 1907. Malcom G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Iowa, is resident director and will give the courses in reference work and bibliography; Harriet E. Howe, the head cataloger at university library, will give the instruction in cataloging and related subjects; and Irene Warren, in classification. A special course in library work for children will be given during the last two weeks of the session by Miss Lyman, formerly children's librarian of the Oak Park (Ill.) public library. There will be a course for teachers who are in attendance in other

departments of the summer session, on the care and use of libraries from the teachers' standpoint, to be given by Miss Warren, whose work as librarian of the school of education, University of Chicago, particularly qualifies her to give such instruction. Further information regarding the summer library school may be had on application to the director, Alice S. Tyler, secretary, Iowa library commission, Des Moines.

New York state library

A number of applications have already been received for the Summer school, which will be in session June 5 to July 17, and will make no charge for instruction to those engaged in library work in New York state. To others the fee will be \$20 for the six weeks' course.

Corinne Bacon, instructor in the New York state library school, will have general charge of the Summer school and will give 20 lectures on dictionary cataloging, 6 on accession and shelf work, 2 on loan systems and 3 or 4 on principles of book selection for the small library and aids in book selection.

The selection and purchase of books will be treated of in nine other lectures, 3 by W. S. Biscoe on American and English trade bibliographies, 2 by Martha T. Wheeler on publishers and how the New York state library best books list is compiled, 1 by J. I. Wyer jr on selection of reference books, and 3 by Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of children's work in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the selection of books for children.

Jean Hawkins, sub-librarian in classification, who is familiar with the classification of books for small libraries, will give 10 lectures on classification and 2 on book numbers. Mr Wyer will give 6 lectures on reference work, 2 on government documents and 2 on bookbinding. Instruction in bookmending will be given by Rose Murray of the Springfield (Mass.) public library.

Other lectures have been arranged for as follows:

Rooms and fittings, W. R. Eastman, 3 lectures.

(Subject to be announced), A. L. Peck, 2 lectures.

Library organization, Marilla W. Freeman, 5 lectures.

Administration of the small library, Marilla W. Freeman, 3 lectures.

Essentials in library work with children, Clara W. Hunt, 1 lecture.

Seminars will be held for the discussion of practical questions and difficulties arising in small libraries.

J. I. WYER JR, Vice-director.

Wisconsin

The thirteenth summer session of the Wisconsin library school will be held in Madison, June 24-Aug. 3, 1907. The quarters of the library school, on the second floor of the new City library building, will be used for the course.

The summer session is designed for the librarians of small public and school libraries, and for library assistants who cannot leave their work for a year's course, but who can obtain leave of absence for the study offered by the short session.

The course of study, covering six weeks of 40 hours' study each, is systematically planned to include as much as possible of library technique and methods.

The instruction will be given in the form of lectures, followed by practice work which will be revised carefully. Every student will carry away from the school for future reference, corrected samples of library records and a dictionary catalog of about 200 books, selected to illustrate the catalog rules necessary for the average library. An opportunity will be given to visit the libraries in Madison, to study in them, and observe their methods, so far as time permits.

An examination will be given at the end of the course, and certificates granted to those whose term work and examination are satisfactory.

As the object of the summer session is to train those already in libraries for more efficient service, only those candidates will be admitted who are already engaged in library work, or are under

definite appointment to positions. The number of students will be limited to 15, and preference will be given to applicants from libraries in Wisconsin. Library workers from other states will be admitted for the places not claimed by Wisconsin librarians. It is advised that those outside the state desiring admission make early application, in order to be ready for any vacancies in the list.

Entrance examinations will not be required, but candidates are expected to have had a high school course or its equivalent, as the minimum basis of general education.

Application for admission should be made, and the required blanks filed, before June 1.

There will be no charge for tuition to students who are holding positions in Wisconsin libraries, or bring credentials showing definite appointments thereto. For others the fee is \$20 for the course. For information address Miss M. E. Hazeltine, preceptor, Wisconsin library school, Madison, Wis.

A Librarian's Epitaph

Inscription copied from headstone in the old cemetery, Salem, Mass.

"In this grave are deposited the remains of Nathaniel Ward, A. M., late Librarian of Harvard College, whom a penetrating genius improved by an extensive acquaintance with the liberal arts and sciences rendered superior to most; his native good sense and literary accomplishments attracted universal notice, while his amiable disposition and social virtues, especially his singular frankness and undissembled benevolence, gained him the esteem and love of all. He was a dutiful son and affectionate brother, a faithful friend and an agreeable companion. A sincere piety toward God crowned his other virtues and promised a life eminently useful. But Ah, blasted hope, in the vigor of youth, amidst happy prospects cut off by a raging fever, he breathed forth his soul Oct. XII in the year 1768, aged XXIII."

Library Meetings

Connecticut—The annual meeting of the Connecticut library association was held February 28 in the Public library of Ansonia, Conn. The morning session was devoted to the discussion of library buildings, opened by Prof. John C. Schwab of Yale university library. Prof. Schwab laid great stress on what may be learned from the higher class of mercantile buildings, especially the problems of heating, lighting and ventilation. He explained in detail various kinds of glass used for lighting. He gave an interesting discussion of the proposed plans of the Yale university library.

Prof. Schwab was followed by Willis K. Stetson of the New Haven public library. Mr Stetson urged that librarians keep abreast of the developments of ideas in library construction, not only that they may use them in their own buildings, but that they may be able to assist in consultation with those who appeal to them for suggestions. Mr. Stetson complimented the Springfield public library for advanced ideas in the matter of making an old library accessible to the public.

Mr Wooding of Bristol gave an interesting account of the library building in that town. The Bristol library has the idea of being not only a book center, but also a social center, an attractive and pleasing place for the public.

W. R. Eastman of Albany, N. Y., gave an interesting account of the development of the library building from a square room to a large building with wings. He urged the necessity of having the books where people could see them, of doing away with partitions, which have no place in a library intended for public use.

The afternoon session was opened by a discussion of reference collections in small libraries. Frederick W. Jenkins of Scribners, New York, for many years in the Dartmouth college library. He emphasized the importance of a small library putting its strongest work in the reference department. The term reference in this case to be applied to equip-

ment, not to administration. The library in a small community is the center of things, "everyday friend of the everyday people," and must have books with which to answer the questions of an ever-inquiring public. He emphasized the question of putting good books in the hands of high school students, whose reading tastes are in a formative period. He made a plea for foreign-speaking people, and closed by urging the librarians to have something, if but one book, for all classes, to help toward making a better American citizen of any man, woman or child who crosses the threshold of the library.

The closing paper of the afternoon was given by Henry B. Russell of Suffield, who gave an interesting account of the Sheldon collection in the Kent memorial library, relating to Suffield history, genealogy and manuscripts of local interest. Mr Russell made a plea that any old records that the people may have in their possession relative to Suffield history, be deposited in the library.

The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: President, Charles S. Wooding, Bristol; vice-presidents, Philemon Johnson, Norfolk; Henry B. Russell, Suffield; Mrs. Belle B. Riggleman, Willimantic; Andrew Keogh, Yale university; Ann Hadley, Ansonia; secretary, Grace A. Child, Derby; treasurer, Jessie Hayden, East Hartford.

District of Columbia—The 98th regular meeting of the library association was held Feb. 13, 1907. The paper of the evening was upon the subject of

Carnegie Institution of Washington

by Dr R. S. Woodward, president of the institution. Dr Woodward stated that in the five years of its history the institution had accomplished much of permanent value to science. During this period also many perplexing questions of organization had to be considered and settled. It was a matter of congratulation that, in addition to the work of organization the institution had been able to undertake and supervise research along certain well-defined lines. Its rec-

ord for this short period was unusual in comparison with what had been accomplished by similar institutions in their early years. The work of the institution, as now established, is along four principal lines: 1) Eleven departments with directors under the direct auspices of the institution; 2) minor researches by individuals generally connected with colleges or universities; 3) research associates and research assistants; 4) publications. The 11 departments now established are botany, economics and sociology, history, geophysics, horticulture, marine biology, meridian astronomy, nutrition, evolution, solar physics and terrestrial magnetism. The character of work of each of these departments was described somewhat in detail. Especial reference was made to Luther Burbank, in charge of the department of horticulture of the institution, in regard to whose work many misconceptions exist. Along the second line of work the institution is coöperating with about 100 institutions, through about 400 individuals. The system of research assistants, by which aid is given to young men and women of especial promise, has not been altogether successful; there have been thus far 50 such investigators. Of publications the institution has issued 52 and has about 30 in press. The rate at which they will be published in the future will be 25 or 30 per year. In the matter of distribution of publications there has been considerable difficulty. Though the publications are not disposed of wholly by sale it is the opinion of Dr Woodward that they should be; in this connection he urged that the United States government and institutions of learning abandon the free distribution of their documents. The institution is in danger of being swamped by the bibliographies which have been offered to it for publication. It would require 50 times the income to publish all that had been offered. Bibliography, Dr Woodward observed, is the platitude of research. Those who were unable to establish claims for aid from the institution on other grounds usually resorted to bibliography. He

deprecated especially the tendency to publish extensive lists of literature in connection with memoirs, being not at all in sympathy with the bibliographer who sought for every unimportant item in order to have his bibliography complete. For the coming year about \$660,000 has been appropriated by the institution for researches. Probably not more than one per cent of the worthy projects presented to the institution can be aided. Criticism of the institution had been made, and some of it was just. The aid which had been granted to some local institutions had, no doubt, weakened them.

EARL G. SWEM, Sec'y.

New York—The fourth annual meeting of the Southern Tier library club was held in the Binghamton public library, January 23-24, 1907. Binghamton, Athens, Dryden, Elmira, Marathon and Waverly were represented at this meeting, the total attendance counting 18. W. R. Eastman of Albany was also present. Mrs. Kate Andrews, librarian of the Steele memorial library, Elmira, presided.

The Wednesday afternoon session was opened by Supt. of Schools J. Edward Banta, Binghamton, who spoke on Schools and the library, in which he said that the schools should create an interest in books and literature which the library should supply.

W. F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton public library, spoke on advertising—Newspapers and the library. The Binghamton library sends technical lists to the Central labor union, which are distributed from that center, also to foremen of factories, contractors, etc. These lists are then either posted in conspicuous places or distributed to the workmen. If a call comes from a business man for a book in his special line of work, that book, if not already in the library, is purchased and reserved for him until he is notified that the book is ready. Public officials must not be overlooked, but supplied with such books as will help them execute their duties. Items should be given to the newspapers

daily, also frequent lists of new accessions.

J. W. Livingston of the Peck memorial library, Marathon, followed with a paper on Book selection. In the selection of class books his policy is to ask the advice of men who are experts in their own particular line of work.

A short business meeting was held Thursday morning, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. B. Trill, trustee of the Peck memorial library, Marathon; vice-president, Louise Ruckthesler, Guernsey memorial library, Norwich; secretary and treasurer, Jennie Kennedy, Southworth library, Dryden.

Ursula K. Johnston, of the Binghamton public library, described the work done in the children's room. The hope of the future, she said, lies in the children, who should have, if nothing else, at least a corner which they might call their own. If even this were not possible, then the children's hour should be instituted.

Subject lists and bulletins were opened for discussions by Agnes M. Brown of Binghamton public library, who said that lists were prepared for and distributed among the workingmen, on carpentry, metal work, tools, etc. Business men were provided through the Chamber of Commerce with lists on city government, ad writing, window trimming. Working-girls and members of the Y. W. C. A. use the Books for women list made out especially for them. During the lecture course, a list of books is compiled to accompany the weekly lectures. Lists on Bible study and mission work are sent to superintendents of Sunday schools.

Special picture bulletins are made to commemorate the birthdays of famous men, and Thanksgiving, Christmas and Hallowe'en are observed by special bulletin and lists.

At the round table, which concluded the meeting, the following topics were discussed: Lecture course, Subjects for debates, Reference work.

New York—The Central New York library club held its third annual meeting at the Seymour library of Auburn, on February 22. Owing to the extreme cold and delays of travel the attendance was much smaller than usual, but the members made up in enthusiasm for lack of numbers. Six libraries were represented and the audience included several of the teachers in the local schools and kindergartens.

The club had for their guest Miss Gleason, head of the children's department of the Utica public library, who gave them a most delightful talk on Children's picture books, illustrated by a splendid collection of the good and bad in illustrated books for children. Miss Gleason's inspiring words evoked an animated discussion, in which were condemned the demoralizing colored supplements of the Sunday papers as well as the bound volumes exploiting the pranks of Buster Brown and the Katzenjammer Kids. A comparison was drawn between the manners of French, German and English children and those of the too free and independent "Young America." The question was raised whether the Buster Brown type was produced by the Buster Brown pictures, or whether the pictures were copies of the typical American boy—or whether, as some one suggested, it worked both ways.

A short business session was held and the officers of the previous year were re-elected: President, Rev. E. W. Mundy, Syracuse public library; vice-president, W. Y. Foote, Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth P. Clarke, Seymour library, Auburn.

The exhibition of charming picture-books and the picture bulletins loaned by the Utica library for this meeting have remained for two weeks on exhibition for the public of Auburn and have been the source of much pleasure and profit.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE, Sec'y.

Wisconsin—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin library association was held at La Crosse February 21-22, with representatives from the neigh-

boring states, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois.

The meeting opened Thursday morning with an address of welcome by E. E. Bentley, trustee of the La Crosse public library, to which response was made by President Buell. An invitation to attend the meeting of the A. L. A. at Asheville from the North Carolina library association, through its president, Mrs Annie Smith Ross, was read. A delightful talk on Some impressions of foreign libraries was given by Miss Wood of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The morning session closed with a round-table conducted by Miss MacDonald of the Free library commission. Successes and failures in library buildings and furnishings brought out much discussion and proved an opportunity to emphasize the good and warn against the bad points in buildings recently erected in Wisconsin.

Library extension was the general subject of the afternoon program. Herbert L. Ward, director, Public museum, Milwaukee, read a paper on the Library and the museum, in which he advised against any attempt at the establishment of a museum under the management of the library, giving many reasons for the need of a separate building and administration. Mr Ward insisted that the attempt of librarians in starting so-called museums in the library were detrimental to the growth of the museum and held back its development. Unlabeled or mislabeled specimens do immeasurable harm, and the small libraries are not alone in inaccurate labels, as he cited instances of wrong labeling in one of our great libraries. Although protesting against the attempt of libraries to start museums under their roofs, Mr Ward outlined what could be done by small libraries in this particular. Mr Ward's paper brought out a lively discussion, and many champions for the museum in the small library showed the good work accomplished by museums in drawing people to the library and through the museum to the books.

Margaret Palmer, librarian, Rochester, Minn., followed with a paper on Some collateral phases of library activity, in

which she showed the museum to be an important factor in the library. Miss Palmer also advocated the establishment of art galleries and other means of drawing the public and arousing interest in the library.

The work of little associations of farmers and farmers' wives was set forth by Mrs W. A. Tripp of the Campbell library association, Kan. This association, which has established a little free public library for its neighborhood, is an example of what may be accomplished by such associations.

The Library and the rural telephone was the subject of a paper contributed by Mrs D. E. Allen, volunteer librarian at Downs, Kan. This presented in a very interesting way the novel use of the telephone as a means of making the resources of a small library available to farmers, students and teachers for miles around in the surrounding country. Questions and information on numberless subjects are received and answered at once by means of the telephone, which, in a country of distances, takes the place of the personal visit to the library.

In line with the use of the telephone as a means of circulating reference information was the next topic on the program, in which Renée B. Stern, ex-library supervisor, Chicago Telephone company, told of the work done for the welfare of telephone operators. The endeavor to find out the tastes of the girls and to interest them in good literature is but one side of the supervision of their welfare between working hours. An effort is made partly through suggesting good books and furnishing a reading and rest room to vary and enlarge their interests. Much helpful literature for the girls is contained in a periodical published by the company for their employees.

An illustrated lecture on Housing of books was the subject of the evening program. George B. Ferry of Ferry & Clas, Milwaukee, traced the development of library architecture through its various stages and showed examples of old and new types. An informal social hour fol-

lowed the lecture and gave opportunity for better acquaintance.

President H. C. Buell opened the Friday session with his address, in which, with much good fun at the present endeavor of librarians to let no man, woman or child lose the library habit, he gave a delightful exposition of the work of the modern librarian. His address laid special stress on the work for schools, the subject of the morning session.

L. D. Harvey, superintendent of schools, Menominee, followed with an address on the Library and the school, in which he made a splendid plea for co-operation of schools and libraries and for the adequate support of the work on the part of the public. A discussion followed this interesting address.

Miriam E. Carey, librarian, State institutions, Iowa, in her subject, Libraries in State institutions, described the work done in this line. She brought out the need of careful selection of books for convicts, inebriates and the insane in institutions, and stated that lists for guidance in selecting such collections were now being prepared.

Helen D. Gorton, president of the class of 1907 of the Wisconsin library school, then told of the work of the new school from the standpoint of the student, paying high tribute to the thoroughness of the course of study offered.

Library support was the general subject of the afternoon program, which opened with an address by the Hon. Harlan P. Bird, founder of the Free library, Wausaukee, on The library, the rich man's opportunity. He advocated the doctrine that philanthropists could make no better use of their capital than by investing it in public libraries. Many present wished that this doctrine might spread more widely and more rapidly.

Better support for libraries from the standpoint of the public, the trustee, the librarian and the commission was ably treated from each side by J. F. McConnell, La Crosse; Judge John Brindley, trustee, public library, La Crosse; Dr George W. Peckham, Milwaukee, and

Miss Baldwin, Minnesota public library commission. Each speaker made a strong plea in behalf of the interests represented.

Another invitation to the A. L. A. convention at Asheville was presented by F. W. Faxon of Boston, member of the A. L. A. travel committee.

The making of a modern magazine, by Dr Shailer Mathews, editor of *The World Today*, proved a most delightful and entertaining lecture, in which the audience was shown the mechanical, business and literary sides of the publication of modern magazines.

A business meeting followed, bringing the program to a close. A committee consisting of H. E. Legler, Agnes Van Valkenburgh and Mrs W. G. Clough was appointed to make an exhibit of Wisconsin library work at Jamestown in the proposed Wisconsin state building, if one is erected by the State authorities.

Invitations were received from Milwaukee and Waukesha, which were accepted, it being the intention to divide the sessions between the two cities. The executive board was urged to arrange for the meeting at a time other than in the month of February. Clara F. Baldwin, secretary, Minnesota public library commission, was elected to honorary membership by a unanimous vote.

Resolutions expressing the appreciation of the visiting librarians for the many courtesies extended by the citizens of La Crosse were adopted. The resolutions also expressed the pleasure occasioned by the attendance of librarians from other states.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr G. W. Peckham, Milwaukee; vice-president, E. C. Thiers, Kenosha; secretary, Maude R. Macpherson, Watertown; treasurer, Stella Lucas, Menominee.

MARY A. SMITH, Sec'y.

One cannot wear smiles habitually on the surface alone; they will win their way deeper and deeper within until the very soul smiles also.—SARA HUBBARD.

Interesting Things in Print

The January number of the *Public Library Quarterly*, issued by the Kansas City public library, contains a bibliography of technical books contained in that library (40 pp.).

The Library for January contains much interesting material that will delight the heart of the lover of books, particularly those who are interested in the history of books.

The University of Illinois library school forms the subject of No. 7, vol. 4, University of Illinois bulletin. The requirements, conditions and course of study of the school are set forth in the pamphlet.

Louisa M. Alcott's little volume, *Aunt Jo's scrap bag*, which has long been a familiar friend in the children's library, is issued by Little, Brown & Co. under the title of *My girls*, the initial story in the volume.

A series of books for young people by Alcott, Coolidge, Ewing, Richards, Plympton, Trowbridge and others in good binding and paper are offered for a time by Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, at 40 cents each, a discount of 60 per cent.

A Bibliography of teachers' salaries and pensions, prepared by C. Alex. Nelson, which appeared in the January issue of the *Educational review*, has been reprinted separately and may be had from the author at Columbia university, New York city.

A story of Mexican travel for children, by Mary W. Plummer, under the title of *Roy and Ray in Mexico*, has been announced by Henry Holt & Co. It will be remembered that Miss Plummer was in Mexico last year at the time of the A. L. A., insuring the material to be fresh and interesting.

The Western Massachusetts library club has issued its annual list of best books of the year for small libraries. The list has a concise review of the 130 books included, and would be an extremely helpful buying-list for those far from

book centers in choosing from the bewildering, large number of books published last year.

The Cleveland public library is issuing a Teacher's leaf containing lists of children's books for the use of parents, teachers and home library visitors. It is published quarterly and the book news must be extremely helpful for those for whom it is intended. The Children's leaf contains stories appropriate to the seasons, told in a manner interesting and intelligible for children.

Days and deeds is the title of a useful volume issued by Baker & Taylor Co., New York. It is a compilation by Burton E. and Elizabeth B. Stevenson of readings and recitations bearing on important days and events in American history, with titles and authors of many others of the same kind. An appendix contains a list of Days we celebrate. There is an index.

Lady Hollyhock and her friends is the title of a charming book for children and their friends, by Margaret Coulson Walker, with drawings that in themselves are a delight, by Mary Isabel Hunt. The rhymes and jingles are also a treat. Here is a joy and help and health for both little children and their mothers or whoever has charge of their active little minds and bodies.

In the Wisconsin library bulletin is published a series of Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins, that will be continued in six numbers. The commission has great demand for such material and is meeting it by this serial publication first, and later, when it is completed, the material will be published in pamphlet form. This will furnish very helpful material for the small libraries.

Theodore W. Koch of the University of Michigan has in press a book on the Carnegie libraries of the United States, upon which he has been engaged for several years. It will be profusely illustrated, and it is thought that the views of the libraries chosen for illustration will be helpful to librarians, boards of trustees and architects. For those espe-

cially interested in the architectural questions involved there will be a separate edition of the illustrations in portfolio style. It is expected that the latter will be ready in April.

Good hunting is the title under which Harpers send out an illustrated volume of personal experiences and observations by the President when he was plain Theodore Roosevelt. It is free from any touch of "the strenuous life" and in a most interesting way offers to young readers pictures of outdoor life that cannot fail to appeal to them. The spirit of the true sportsman is felt in the stories of the elk, the bear and the prong-buck. The chapter devoted to ranching ought to be studied by every boy who longs to try his fortune "Out West."

The special days of April noted in the Wisconsin bulletin are as follows:

- April 1—All fools' day. Bismarck.
- April 2—Hans Christian Andersen. Thomas Jefferson.
- April 3—Washington Irving. Edward Everett Hale. John Burroughs.
- April 7—William Wordsworth.
- April 11—Edward Everett.
- April 12—Henry Clay.
- April 15—Henry James.
- April 16—Sir John Franklin.
- April 19—Patriots' day.
- April 21—Friedrich Froebel.
- April 23—William Shakespeare.
- April 25—Oliver Cromwell.
- April 27—Herbert Spencer. U. S. Grant.

The Bulletin gives a list of material under each of the days.

A guide to periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada, compiled by Henry O. Severance, formerly of the University of Michigan, now librarian of the University of Missouri, is the latest of all the periodical publications. It is arranged in alphabetical order with the names and addresses of the publisher and the subscription price of the periodical. There is also a classified list of the material given so that the material published serially on any subject may be easily ascertained. Librarians will find

this a useful directory in the selection of periodicals. It is hoped to make the guide an annual publication, corrected each year. It is published by George Wahr, Ann Arbor, Mich., and the price of it is \$1.

The Independent of New York has added a new department that will be of interest to librarians. When an event of unusual importance occurs, a list of the best books and magazine articles on the subject is published. This is printed in the advertising pages so it can be cut out and posted upon the bulletin board of the public reading room without injuring the file of the magazine.

As *The Independent* is a weekly, it is able to put these references before the public at the time when libraries are receiving calls for information. Book lists on the following subjects have been issued within the past few weeks by *The Independent*, and copies of them ready for posting in reading rooms will be sent free to any librarians requesting them.

Jamaica and earthquakes; Books giving the best arguments for and against modern Socialism, prepared by one of the leaders of the Socialist party; Best books for the student of the new international language, Esperanto; The new pure food law which went into effect a month ago, and what it requires of the dealer and manufacturer; Carducci, the greatest of Italian poets, whose death occurred this month.

There was issued in January the initial number of a quarterly journal which will appeal strongly to everyone the least akin to the "founders of the nation" and to all others who take a pride in being a part of the American people. Under the title of *Journal of American history* there is brought together the most interesting material "relating life stories of men and events that have entered into the building of the western continent." The title page announces "Original researches into authoritative sources—archives, private journals, unpublished documents, fugitive papers, memoirs, folklore and traditions," and the contents is an almost bewildering collection of material along

these lines. The illustrations form a large part of the great attractiveness of the magazine, quite worthy of the title, Art edition, which is given. Typographically, the *Journal* is beyond criticism. A specially notable feature in an historical journal published in New England is the attention that is paid to the history of the other parts of the country, fulfilling the promise of the name American history.

A beautiful silk flag forms the frontispiece to the 190 pages, sq. quarto, in the first number of Volume I, which, if this first number is a standard for the others, is well worth the \$2 a year asked for subscription. Here is something the D. A. R. chapters can very properly add to the historical collection in their local public libraries.

He called for a city beautiful:

He shouted it day by day;

He wanted a city where noise was not,

Where the spirit of art should sway;

He wanted a city that should be fair,

Where filth might never be seen,

And forgot, in spite of the zeal he had,

To keep his backyard clean!

N. E. A. Meeting for 1907

The N. E. A. will hold its fiftieth anniversary meeting in Los Angeles, Cal., July 8-12. It was intended to hold this meeting in Philadelphia, but there was not sufficient inducement offered by the railroads centering in that locality to make it possible. Everything points to a pleasant and profitable meeting in California, and it is expected the meeting will be the largest in the history of the association. A half-fare rate from Chicago westward, with the addition of a \$2 membership fee, gives a splendid opportunity for a delightful Western trip.

The leading article in the April *Atlantic* is a masterly discussion of the ideal teacher, by Prof. G. H. Palmer of Harvard. It is one of a series on different professions.

News from the Field

East

The North Adams (Mass.) public library has issued a list of the technical books on its shelves.

Ethel B. Ketcham, B. L. S., New York, 1904, is cataloging temporarily at Smith college, Northampton, Mass.

The report of the Public library, Ansonia (Conn.), shows 12,230 v. in library; circulation, 44,113 v.; additions, 1259 v.

The Public library of Haverhill, Mass., has prepared a rather extensive Reading list on the Bible. It represents much work and ought to be put in permanent form.

Martha E. Spafford, New York, 1902-3, has been appointed to take charge of the Public library at Southbridge, Mass., during the four months' absence of the librarian, Ella E. Miersch.

The report of the Salem (Mass.) public library shows a home delivery of 94,075 v. and 48,276 v. on the shelves; number of volumes added, 2386, of which 245 were gifts. The library suffers from lack of room.

Jessie P. Boswell of the New York state library school, 1904-06, has resigned her position as cataloger at University of Michigan to take a similar position in the Young men's mercantile library, Cincinnati, O.

The report of the Boston Athenæum for 1906 shows the accession of 4779 bound volumes. There were 219 photographs, engravings and maps placed in the library. During the year 42,965 v. were recorded as taken out. Several valuable manuscripts were acquired during the year.

The Public library of Haverhill, Mass., has just had an exhibition of prints illustrating old-time costumes, arranged in order of the periods of fashion. There were also reading lists on costumes and the books themselves were placed on exhibition with the pictures. The most reliable pictures of historic dress are those in the old-fashioned magazines—

Godey's, Leslie's, Peterson's and Demarest's—of which there are probably many in the attics of our older houses. It is suggested to those who may have such books and wish to preserve and make them useful that the Public library is the proper place for them.

The demand of readers at the Providence (R. I.) public library has caused an extension of one hour daily in the opening of the library. Except on Sundays and Christmas, the circulating department is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; reference room, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and on Sundays and Christmas, 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The ninth annual report of Librarian Lane of Harvard university, notes an extension of the east stack containing two stories and a basement. The result will be an enlarged delivery room, a small lecture room, three working rooms for the staff, a room for storing rare books and manuscripts, a map room, a class room, a store room and a staff room. The total number of volumes added to various departments was 36,975. Very many valuable collections have been presented to the library in the past year. There has been a decline for three years in the number of books loaned from the library. This is accounted for by the decrease in the purchase of popular books. The total number of titles cataloged during the year was 49,582, and 18,258 printed cards were added to the catalog. The total amount spent for books was \$36,700.

Central Atlantic

Mrs. Ella M. Edwards Ledbetter, New York, 1894-5, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Newark, N. Y.

A series of popular lectures on art topics are being given at the Public library of Washington, D. C., lasting February 19-April 30.

Ida M. Hemans, New York, 1905-6, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Don Dickinson of the New York state library school, 1902-3, has resigned his position as librarian of Union college to accept a similar position in the public library at Leavenworth, Kan.

The new library building of Bryn Mawr college, near Philadelphia, Pa., which was begun in 1903, is now completed. It is the gift of the friends, graduates and students of Bryn Mawr college.

The New York public library held its tenth exhibition of prints by American artists during March. The exhibit showed the technique and history of wood engraving in the United States. Painter-lithography, line engravings and aqua tints were also shown.

Albert R. Durham, librarian of the Reading (Pa.) public library, reports 14,938 borrowers registered; 31,154 v. on the shelves, and a circulation of 104,985 v. in 307 days. The use of reference books has also greatly increased. This library has open shelves, so that complete statistics of use cannot be made.

The new building of the Carnegie institute at Pittsburgh, which has been erected by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of \$6,000,000, will be dedicated with public ceremonies April 11-13. When dedicated the institute, with its main building, technical schools and branch libraries, will represent an aggregate cost of \$25,000,000.

The report of the Carnegie library, Homestead, Pa., for 1906, states that the average circulation per capita in Homestead is 8.8, and the average entire library circulation is 7.2, the number of books taken out averaging 22 for each holder. There are 27,504 v. in the library, of which 11,109 are juvenile. There are 8170 readers. The circulation for last year is reported as 177,627 v.

The report of the New Jersey library commission records a number of new libraries started and several old ones reorganized; the number of traveling libraries have more than doubled. A training school was held for five weeks in the

Public library of Asbury Park, with an attendance of 20. Representatives of the commission have met with 27 boards of trustees besides attending various public meetings, council sessions and visiting schools. Sarah Askew is the organizer of the commission.

The tenth annual report of the Buffalo (N. Y.) public library has for a frontispiece an extremely good portrait of the late librarian, H. L. Elmendorf. The report opens with resolutions adopted by the directors on the death of Mr Elmendorf, followed by an appreciation of the work which Mr Elmendorf did in organizing and administering the Buffalo public library from 1897 to his death, in July, 1906. The record of the 10 years' growth of the library shows that the number of books increased from 103,096 to 235,530; the registration, from 32,116 to 65,034; the circulation, from 262,232 v. to 1,201,829 v.; fiction per cent decreased from 72.7 to 63.1.

The remainder of the report is a record of the usual activities and extension of the work for which the library has come to be noted.

An editorial in the Binghamton (N. Y.) *Press* refers as follows to a proposed library exhibit:

Within a week or 10 days there will be opened in the Public library an exhibit which will show forth the industrial progress of this community from its early days until the present time. For weeks Librarian W. F. Seward has been working to perfect the arrangements for this local exposition of Binghamton's factory and business methods. He has been aided heartily by the manufacturers and business men in every way possible. Nothing now remains but to classify the exhibits and arrange them in proper form for the inspection of the public.

The people have a general idea of the great extent of Binghamton's industrial investment and the wide range of products made in local factories. But the industrial exhibit will be a surprise to even those who are best informed in regard to one, two or three branches of local industrial enterprise.

It will pay all to go to the library when the exhibit is opened and inform themselves as to the variety and value of the articles made in Binghamton's shops and factories. Such an inspection will increase the optimism now so dominant in the public mind and

make for an increased and worthy pride in the city which we are all trying so hard to boom and serve.

Central

The legislature of Missouri on March 20 passed a law establishing a library commission for that state.

The East End branch of the Cincinnati (Ohio) public library was opened on Wednesday evening, March 13, with appropriate ceremonies.

A. C. Girard, M. D., has been appointed medical reference librarian of the John Crerar library, Chicago, and is expected to begin work April 1.

Prof. John M. Burnam has been appointed librarian of the Van Wormer library of the Cincinnati university, to succeed Mrs. H. E. Hodge, resigned.

The Board of school directors at Milwaukee (Wis.) have under consideration a resolution providing for branch libraries to be located in school buildings hereafter constructed in that city.

The sixteenth annual report of the Public library of St Joseph, Mo., shows a circulation of 173,280 v.; number of volumes in the library, 33,864; school collection, 4169; card holders, 11,816.

The announcement of the Wisconsin library school for 1907 has been issued. Full particulars of the school course, requirements, etc., are given in this pamphlet.

Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian of the Stout-Carnegie library of Dubuque, Ia., for the past five years, has resigned her position to become assistant librarian of Utica (N. Y.) public library.

Jennie Elrod, for several years reference librarian of Indiana state library, has resigned. She will engage in the preparation of an index to the records in the office of the Adjutant-general of Indiana.

The Ladies association of Bemidji, Minn., which has conducted a public library for the past three years, has turned over its collection of 1400 v. to the city. The gift has been accepted and

Bemidji will hereafter support the library. The circulation is about 500 v. a month.

A collection of 4000 v. covering the history of Roman and civil law has been given to the Law library of Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., by Elbert H. Gary of New York, trustee of the university. The collection was made by Prof. Moritz Voigt of Leipsic and is valued at \$50,000.

An old clock manufactured in 1756 has been given to the Public library at Fort Wayne, Ind. It has been placed in the reading room and is attracting attention. The clock is about seven feet high and the case is of walnut. The works are over a century and a quarter old, but the clock keeps perfect time.

Senator J. H. Stout of Menomonie (Wis.), who has maintained a system of free traveling libraries in Dunn county for 10 years past, has turned the collection of 36 libraries over to Dunn county. The County board has accepted the libraries, has made an appropriation to pay the expenses and has appointed a County library board.

A beautiful stained-glass window, a memorial to Mrs C. D. Van Vechten, was formally presented on February 2 to the Public library of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by a number of friends who revere her memory. Mrs Van Vechten was a leading member of the board of trustees of the library for many years and was president of it at her death.

The staff of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) public library has lost two of its members during the last month. Florence Brokaw was married to Ralph Epler and Carrie Markert was married to George Weller. An evening spread was given them by the library staff in the parlors of the Woman's club in the library building, Wednesday, February 27.

The report of the Mercantile library association at St. Louis (Mo.) for the year 1906 registers an attendance of 215,460 persons and the use of 136,837 v.; for books and binding, \$11,996 was

expended. The Medical collection of 17,000 v. was transferred to the St Louis Medical association. The net gain for the year was 138 new members. The library expenditures for the year were \$30,827.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Chicago public libraries gives the expenditures for the year 1905-06 as \$232,228; home circulation, 1,411,106 v.; 323,610 v. on the shelves; volumes added, 26,236; amount expended for books, \$24,013. The Kelly gift, \$200,000, was invested and will yield \$8000 annually; number of card holders, 70,922; number of delivery stations, 72; number of persons in employ of library, 177.

The fourth annual report of the Carnegie-Stout public library of Dubuque, Ia., shows the total circulation for the year 1906 to be 97,985 v. Volumes added to the library during the year, 1388; by purchase, 500; by gifts, 680. Mounted pictures have been arranged and cataloged and are circulated among students and teachers. The industrial element of the city responded to 2000 invitations sent out asking them to visit the library.

The forty-sixth report of the Dayton (Ohio) public library notes 211,701 v. circulated last year. This is a large increase over former years, due to the sending of books to the schools and to various parts of the city, through branch libraries and deposits. A ruling of the board allows 50 v. for a month in factories, clubs and settlements, and eight such deposits were granted during the year. A course in the use of the library and children's literature was conducted for 10 weeks for a class in the Normal school, with an average attendance of 18 teachers.

The Public library at Niles (Mich.) has sent out printed invitations to the persons whose names are in the directory and not enrolled in the library, to come and see what the latter contains that might interest them. Especial attention is called to the contents of the reading room and the hours of opening. The following notes are added:

Any suggestions concerning new books are welcome. Business men, mechanics, railroad men and men of all trades are urged to let us know what books we may add that will be helpful to them in their work or interesting to them for pleasure reading.

We want a more active interest in the library, not by a part, but by all of our citizens, especially by those who support it. Any suggestions as to how we can make the library more helpful or interesting will be appreciated.

The fourth annual report of the Davenport (Ia.) public library notes a collection of 23,395 v.; 11,147 cards in force; total circulation for the year, 132,446 v., of which 37,472 v. were from the children's room, 4450 in the public schools and 264 were German books. The great event of the year was the transfer of the children's room from the basement to the second story. The upper room was opened Oct. 24, 1906, which was made a gala day. Miss Lyman of Oak Park, Ill., conducted the story hour for the children. No books were circulated, but children, teachers and parents visited the room during the day and at four and at five o'clock the stories were told.

The Davenport historical society was organized in June, 1906, and has the use of rooms in the library building.

A part of the unused site fund was transferred by the city council to the maintenance fund of the library, and this made possible considerable general improvements; the club rooms have been furnished, children's room has been fitted up, 18 feet of Library Bureau stack was added, with various other desired improvements.

The weekly staff meetings have been continued with an increase in interest and value.

South

The F. W. Tilton memorial library at Tulane university opened an annex containing three stories of L. B. stack and space for workroom, with appropriate ceremonies, March 16.

The following have been elected members of the Georgia library commission for a term of three years; Anne Wallace, Atlanta; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta; Bridges Smith, Macon; W. W. Brooks, Rome.

The public library of Somerset (Ky.) was dedicated in March with elaborate ceremonies. The addresses were made by prominent speakers representing different interests. The occasion was an event of some importance. The library cost \$20,000, \$10,000 of which was a gift from Mr. Carnegie and the rest was furnished by the board. It is the first Carnegie library, practically the only free library in the neighborhood of the Kentucky mountain district.

Carolyn Palmer, since 1899 librarian of the John B. Stetson university library at Deland, Fla., died at Denver, Colo., February 1. Miss Palmer was a native of Vinton, Iowa, and a graduate of Shepherdson college, Granville, Ohio. She had held no other library position except that at Stetson. She was much interested in library development in the South, and for two years previous to her death had been president of the Florida library association.

West

By a recent vote of the Library board of Omaha, Neb., two of the employees of the library, Miss Hammond, cataloger, and Miss Swartzlander, children's librarian, were given the time and their expenses were paid for visits to the libraries of Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh as well as to several eastern libraries.

A library commission law has been passed by the legislature of North Dakota. The law provides that the superintendent of public instruction, the president of the N. D. library association and one to be appointed by the Governor shall constitute the library commission. The commission will appoint an executive officer.

The thirtieth annual report of the Omaha public library reports:

Total circulation, 214,930; increase

over 1905, 16,593; school circulation, 30,903; circulation in children's department, 47,681; total books in the library, 71,536; total number of borrowers, 12,748; reference use of books, 15,668; increase over 1905, 1821; visitors to reading room, 43,254; visitors to museum, 35,993; expenditure for books and periodicals, \$5089; expenditure for salaries, \$11,919; total income, \$21,551; number of books bound, 4965, at average cost of 44 cents.

By the consent of the superintendent of schools the librarian will give instruction in the use of the library to the City training class for teachers. The librarian recommends the employment of a numismatist to have charge of the Byron Reed coin collection. She further recommends the establishment of a teacher's reference room by the duplication of the books which are of the greatest value to teachers, and where also will be deposited the "school collection of books," this to be used as a means whereby to further interest the teachers in the selection of books for use in the schools.

Pacific Coast

The annual report of the Public library of San Bernardino, Cal., shows 7613 v. in the library, with a circulation last year of 49,220 v.

The Public library of Portland (Ore.) has received a beautiful set of Audubon's birds in the original folio edition from Mrs W. S. Ladd.

A plan for a library school training class in the Public library of Seattle, Wash., has been consummated. Ten students were admitted by competitive examinations, March 16, and instruction in the class was begun March 23. The course is planned to last six months. Training will be offered in all departments of the library, including bookbinding.

The eighteenth annual report of the Los Angeles (Cal.) public library is not behind its predecessor in interest, fact and fiction. It covers 99 pages, though not all the material has to do directly with the Los Angeles public library, except by reflection. It requires more than

nine full pages to tell of "innovations" too numerous to mention. Large space is given to record credit due the staff for faithful service. The staff meetings are formally organized under the name of Library senate. The report is illustrated.

The Library association of Portland (Ore.) has shortened the hours of the assistants in the Public library of Portland from 44 to 41½ hours per week, and at the same time has increased the salaries throughout. Assistants taken from an apprentice class begin on \$45 a month, then at the end of the first year if their work is not satisfactory they are dropped. If they remain on the staff there will be an increase of salary every year up to \$60, which is the highest that general assistants receive. After that they must be promoted to special positions to bring further increase.

The Oregon legislature amended the library commission law in three particulars—striking out the limit on the printing, omitting the section which apportioned the funds, and increasing the appropriation from \$2000 to \$6000 a year. The law as it now stands is an excellent model for any state. An important change is that in regard to the distribution of public documents. The state librarian is made custodian of all reports printed by the state and is, by this law, enabled to arrange for more systematic exchanges with other states. The state university is given a greatly increased appropriation, making possible extension of its library facilities and furnishing of its new library building. The commission investigated the libraries of the state institutions and found the greatest need for increase in the libraries of the penitentiary and reform school. This legislature has provided a library fund for the penitentiary. It is planned to have regular courses of study as well as recreational reading and to spend some of the money for school books and books for self instruction in the trades.

Foreign

On February 20, the 13th district library for Glasgow was opened for the public. These district libraries are Car-

negie gifts and there are three others still to be erected.

The report of the Port Elizabeth (South Africa) public library, in the Colony of Good Hope, reports 43,306 v. in the library. The total circulation amounted to 80,296 v. The library is especially rich in books relating to South Africa. The library has just issued a printed catalog at a cost of £423.

A letter from Aksel G. S. Josephson to the *Chicago Daily News* of February 28 contains interesting reference to the museums and libraries of Hamburg. As in Chicago, so in Hamburg, the classes of literature are divided between its several libraries. Mr Josephson says that the comparison of the methods and results must be most decidedly in favor of Chicago.

The directors of the libraries of the city meet from time to time, once or twice a year, to discuss matters of interest to them, but each institution goes chiefly its own way.

The free public lecture system of Hamburg is highly developed and dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Apprentices—Columbia University Library (New York) will take five apprentices for the academic year 1907-08. College graduates preferred. For details, write Miss H. B. Prescott as above, before June 1, giving references.

For Sale—The Fogg memorial library, South Berwick, Me., has a duplicate copy of Savage's Genealogical dictionary, four volumes in good order, which it would like to sell.

For Sale—Library journal, v. 19-21, 1894-6, light brown morocco, \$5.75 per volume. Address W, care PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

For Sale—Littell's Living Age, v. 128-155, bound. Atlantic, v. 13-20, bound. Century, v. 1-30, bound; v. 31-50 (except v. 38), unbound. At reasonable prices and in perfect condition. Apply at once to The Seymour Library, Auburn, N. Y.

Book Buyers' Aid

The new books of all publishers are listed in our **Monthly Bulletin of New Books**. Wherever titles are not explanatory, such description is given as will make it possible for the reader to obtain an accurate idea of the book.

Books of all publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Library Orders

given prompt and intelligent service. Our large stock and extensive library experience enable us to give valuable aid to libraries and librarians.

Library Department

A. C. McClurg & Company

CHICAGO

LIBRARY BUREAU FURNITURE



LIBRARY BUREAU

530 ATLANTIC AVE.
BOSTON

316 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

156 WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO

LIBRARY BUREAU FURNITURE

FROM the severe requirements of library service there has been born a new type of furniture, distinct from other forms, both in design and construction.

¶ Simplicity is first required. Constant and sometimes careless use of library furniture gives need for a design free from unsubstantial adornment and purposeless ornamentation.

¶ Durability is essential. That libraries are built and equipped not for to-day, but for years to come, requires furniture as massive as utility will allow to withstand the wear and tear of constant use and changing climatic conditions. The materials must be good and the work upon them careful and intelligent.

¶ Library Bureau furniture alone meets these requirements. Its simple lines and lack of the ornate, the well-balanced massiveness of its construction, have given to each piece through those very features the pure beauty which marks the type. Workmanship of the highest skill combined with the best of materials gives the essential durability.

¶ Library Bureau has standard designs for all the various pieces of furniture used in library work and will be glad of an opportunity to supply sketches and estimates on these at any time, or, if so desired, will submit original designs of furniture to meet special requirements.

LIBRARY BUREAU

530 ATLANTIC AVE.
BOSTON

316 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

156 WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO

TO LIBRARIANS OF SMALL LIBRARIES

Do you know about the A. L. A. Publishing Board?

Do you know that it is not a money-making organization, but is maintained by the American Library Association, and has been endowed by Andrew Carnegie?

Do you know that its sole purpose is to provide helps for libraries—such as booklists, indexes, catalog cards, directions for cataloging, suggestions for library plans, manuals of library organization and administration, etc.—and particularly *for small libraries*?

Do you know that these publications are prepared by the ablest men and women in the library world, and are sold at very low prices?

Are YOU up-to-date? Are you getting your share of the benefits for your library by securing these publications?

Are YOU doing your share to support the work by membership in the American Library Association? It costs \$2.00 per year for individuals, with \$1.00 entrance fee; \$5.00 per year for libraries.

Here are some of the publications

A. L. A. Booklist (monthly)	- - -	per year, \$ 1.00
Essentials in Library Administration	- - -	.15
Cataloging for Small Libraries	- - -	.15
A Village Library	- - -	.05
French Fiction	- - -	.05
Books for Boys and Girls	- - -	.15
A. L. A. Index to General Literature	- - -	10.00
Literature of American History	- - -	6.00
Guide to Reference Books	- - -	1.25
Books for Girls and Women and Their Clubs	- - -	.25

There are others.

Postage extra.

For information address

American Library Association Publishing Board

34 Newberry Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

ALL INQUIRIES REGARDING LIBRARY MATTERS WILL BE WELCOMED, AND GLADLY ANSWERED

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

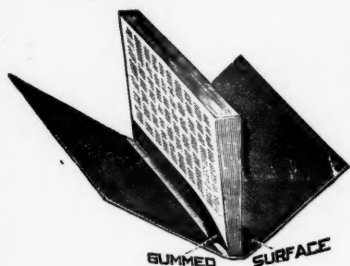
Publishers, Importers and Booksellers

153, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue - - NEW YORK CITY

A large number of books carefully selected from our publications and importations is now offered at greatly reduced prices to libraries. The offer is open until May 1st, 1907. The books, a list of which will be sent on request, include

**Volumes of Essays, History, Travel, Memoirs
and Works on Art and Natural History**

Our catalogues and the Book Buyer, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors and literary affairs, sent free on request



GAYLORD BROS.'

PAMPHLET BINDER

For binding, holding and preserving pamphlets, magazines, reports, catalogues, schedules and papers of any description.

A Practical Binder

Moderate in Price

16 different sizes

Samples and descriptive circular sent upon application.

GAYLORD BROS.



SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Makers of Book Repair Specialties

Please mention this magazine

ATTENDANT'S DESK



This new desk has been designed to harmonize with our library tables and the larger librarian's desks. It is one of the most attractive pieces of library furniture we have recently produced and has become very popular as an attendant's desk in children's reading room and in reference room. Made in both oak and mahogany.

SEND FOR PRICES AND FULL INFORMATION

LIBRARY BUREAU

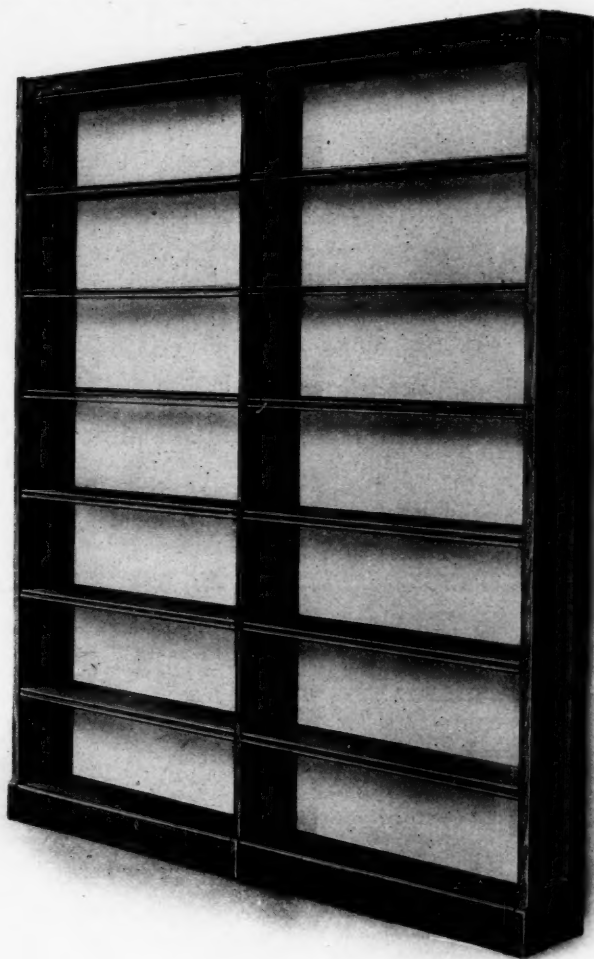
530 ATLANTIC AVENUE
BOSTON

316 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

156 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO

Salesrooms in 28 leading cities in United States, Canada and Great Britain

L. B. SECTIONAL WALL SHELVING



Built on the Unit Principle

Send for Particulars

Library Bureau

CHICAGO

BOSTON

NEW YORK

Salesrooms in 28 Leading Cities in United States, Canada and Great Britain

WHY "PAGANS"?

THE term "pagan" literally means *villager, rustic or barbarian*, and as used by Christians means an idolatrous or godless man—a heathen. A heathen means a *heather-man*, bushman or savage! Now consider the absurdity of applying this term *pagan* to the old Greek philosophers, *Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle*, three of the greatest minds in the history of religion, ethics, and philosophy. These men were not rustics or barbarians and not *godless*, but eminently "godly," and represented the highest urban culture. In their works will be found the most exalted conceptions of God, the Soul, and a life of virtue. In the words of Socrates, 500 years before the New Testament was written, will be found a clearer statement of the doctrine of the immortal soul and its future states of probation, reward, and punishment than can be found in any part of the Bible. And in Plato's Dialogues will be found a perfect statement of the Golden Rule, 400 B. C., and also a full statement of the modern utilitarian theory of ethics in terms identical with that given by our greatest modern evolutionist, Herbert Spencer. To get a true idea of "pagan" teachings and correct popular misconceptions, read Vol. I of *Evolution of Ethics* by The Brooklyn Ethical Association, entitled *The Ethics of the Greek Philosophers*, 333 pages, 21 illustrations, including many portraits of the philosophers and a Life of Socrates.

Price, \$2.00 at all booksellers

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Publishers

Main Office: 271 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BRANCHES CHICAGO AND LONDON

THE UNITED STATES CATALOG SUPPLEMENT 1902. '03. '04. '05

A catalog covering in ONE ALPHABET the books issued during the years 1902-1905 and a large number of books indexed in the United States Catalog but included here to show changes in prices and publishers since that catalog was issued. No other similar catalog has ever attempted a revision of its own work, but the value of this feature is indicated by the fact that the record of these changes adds 300 pages to the work. The total contents of this volume equals the United States Catalog.

Claims for Superiority of this Volume are Based on the Following Facts:

- (1) Larger number of volumes indexed. Works not included in other trade catalogs, many of these published by authors, printers, societies and regarding which information is difficult and expensive to secure.
- (2) Complete entry under author's name. This entry is a transcript of the title page of the volume indexed.
- (3) Library of Congress Card Catalog Numbers for the four years.
- (4) As many subject entries as the contents of a book makes necessary, and adequate cross references.

The classification of books has been thoroughly revised and much time spent in subdividing subject lists, particularly such subjects as Botany, Chemistry, Education, Countries and Languages, to facilitate reference.

Price, Bound in Half Morocco (Thumb Index, Express Prepaid), \$15.00

The H. W. Wilson Company

MINNEAPOLIS

NEW YORK

"TIP TOP TYPING"

ON



THE

NO. 12 VISIBLE HAMMOND

There is none of the helter-skelter appearance shown by the type-bar machines. Every letter written on the HAMMOND presents a most beautiful appearance.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.

FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES


69th to 70th Streets and East River, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Scientific Books

are to-day an essential part of every library. The increasing interest in scientific questions, the growth of correspondence schools of engineering, mining and other branches of science, make it important that the small as well as large libraries should have the principal scientific reference books.

We carry the largest line of scientific books* in the U. S., and make a specialty of supplying libraries at the lowest figures. If yours is a small library we will suggest the most appropriate books for the amount you can spend, and to points not too remote we will make shipments of new books on approval. Write for particulars of the latter plan and catalogues.

D. Van Nostrand Co.
23 Murray and - N. Y.
27 Warren Sts.



WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
THE ONE GREAT STANDARD AUTHORITY.

Can it truly be said of any other book than **WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY** that it is:—The Standard of the Federal and State Courts? The Standard of the Govt. Printing Office? The Basis of nearly all the Schoolbooks? Indorsed by every State School Supt.? Universally recommended by College Presidents and Educators? The Standard for over 99% of the Newspapers?

UP TO DATE and RELIABLE.
2380 Pages. 5000 Illustrations.
Should You Not Own Such a Book?

WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY.
The largest of our abridgments. Regular and Thin Paper editions. Unsurpassed for elegance and convenience.
1116 Pages and 14.0 ILLUSTRATIONS.

Write for "The Story of a Book"—Free.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Dept. L SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.
GET THE BEST.

The American Library Association

29th Annual Meeting will be held at
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
May 23 to June 10, 1907

ASHVILLE is located on the SOUTHERN RAILWAY, in the famous "Land of the Sky," and is easy of access from all points of the West, Northwest and Middle West.

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES will be made for the occasion. Through sleepers will be run from Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Write for literature and particulars.

J. C. Bean, Jr., A. G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.	J. T. McCullough, N.W. P. A., 225 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
S. H. Hardwick, P. T. M., Washington, D. C.	W. H. Tayloe, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

Big Bargains for Bookbuyers

USED BOOKS

Books withdrawn from The Booklovers Library

Sales Department Clearance Catalogue

FICTION

SCIENCE

LITERATURE

TRAVEL

ART

1907

If you want to buy BOOKS

Buy from us. We can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in the United States. We have more than ten thousand BOOKISH people among our regular customers by mail and during the past three years we have sold hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of books. If you are a regular customer you know something of what we can do; if you are not then send us a trial order and be convinced.

HISTORY

BIOGRAPHY

RELIGION

JUVENILE

ESSAYS

1907

Drop a postal for a copy of our 1907 Catalogues of used and new books.

SALES DEPARTMENT

The Tabard Inn Library
1618 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

What We are Doing for Librarians

*We now have the most efficient department
for the handling of Library orders*

1. The largest miscellaneous stock in the center of the largest book market in the country.
 2. Greatly increased facilities for the importation of English publications.
 3. Competent bookmen to price lists and collect books.
- All of this means prompt and complete shipments and right prices.

*Send for our (A) Library Catalogue, (B) Clearance Catalogue,
(C) Monthly Bulletin*

The Baker & Taylor Co., Wholesale Booksellers

33-37 E. Seventeenth St., New York

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES

The Wanamaker Book Stores in Philadelphia and New York do a combined book business almost double that of any other concern in the trade.

This accounts for the extraordinary purchases of remainders of editions that the Wanamaker organization is constantly securing. It is why LIBRARIES can secure through the Wanamaker stores, splendid editions of standard and recent books at very much lower prices than are possible elsewhere.

ANY BOOK EXTANT is here or will be secured, if obtainable anywhere. Send for the Wanamaker BOOK CATALOGUE. All inquiries given careful and expert attention.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

Library Orders

for **Foreign Books** filled at **lowest rates**. Of **German Books** we keep the **largest stock** in America. Send for our quotations and catalogues.

E. Steiger & Co. 25 Park Place, New York

CATALOGING

Esther Crawford

Revised Edition - - - 25c

Library Bureau

